The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Sunday Edition

VOL XXIII NO. 9 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1935 | PRICE TWO ANNAS

"Say 'Vande Mataram'!"

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A SOVIET PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN

In another year all these girls—natives of Tadjikistan and Uzbeki stan, Bukhara Hebrews and Arabians— will go back to the villages, to the collective cotton plantations.

Miniature Open-air Museum in Erzgebirge, Germany (part-view)

Nawab Sir Ahmed Hussein Amin Jung Bahadur, Minister-in-waiting to H. E. H. the Nizam, who is shortly to retire after serving the State for 40 years.

King Gustav of Sweden still has his enthusiasm for tennis. Photo shows him in action on the tennis courts at Nice.

Women players from several countries at the World Table Tennis Championships in London.

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Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1935

Sharp Fall In Sterling

HYDARI AND FEDERATION

Sir Akbar "Emphatically" Denies Reported Opposition To Proposal

WHAT CHURCHILL SAID IN COMMONS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), March 2.

Interviewed by the Associated Press with reference to the quotations by Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons on February 27 from the speeches reported to have been made by the Maharaja of Bikaner, Maharaja of Bhopal, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and Sir Akbar Hydari at the Princes Meeting in Bombay on Monday (February 25) Sir Akbar Hydari said:

"My speech at the confidential States meeting on Monday was entirely extempore, and I have neither passed nor even seen any record of this. Mr. Churchill's quotations have not been wired here, but I can emphatically deny the truth of any report which represents me as having been opposed to Federation at that meeting or in the Ministers Meeting. On the contrary, I concluded my speech with emphatic and unequivocal remarks to the effect that I was, from the very beginning and continued to be, a strong Federationist and if there are certain provisions present in the Bill which are unacceptable to us, I would press again on the Government here and in England for a satisfactory amendment so that Federation may materialise on the lines which we fully believed to have been already agreed upon at the previous conferences and discussions."—A.P.

Gold In London Soaring To New Record

PARIS FINANCIERS WELCOME STERLING DECLINE

Will Roosevelt Further Devalue Dollar?

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 2.

London Gold soared to a new record of 146 sh 10-1/2d an ounce. Spot Silver spurted to 27 pence, which is the highest since 9/10/28, in consequence of a further sharp decline in sterling but the city is taking the developments calmly and not allowing the situation to interfere with Saturday golf.

CONTINENT TALKS DOWN STERLING

The weakness of sterling is explained by the Continent talking down sterling, which is supported by the fact that business in the foreign exchange market to-day was only small with the British control intervening late in the day and keeping sterling steady.

WHAT WILL ROOSEVELT DO?

The City was more preoccupied with the international than national effects of the fall of sterling. Will President Roosevelt further devalue the dollar in order to keep pace with sterlin, can the European Gold Bloc maintain even the increasingly precarious adherence to gold,—these, and not where will sterling eventually fall to, are the questions that are being asked in London financial circles.

PARIS FINANCIERS' VIEWS.

PARIS, March 2.

Financiers opine that the present fall of sterling should be welcomed in London, as clarifying the position regarding "bad" money which is now rapidly taking flight. Furthermore, the heavily oversold position that sterling has developed here "ipso facto" contains an element of the recovery of sterling.

'PLANE CRASH AT POONA

Bombay Merchant And His Son Injured

POONA, March 2.

A Bombay merchant named Khimji Assar Virjee and his son, R. K. Assar, were injured yesterday afternoon in an aeroplane accident.

They were taking off for Bombay from the Yeravda aerodrome in a machine piloted by the son, who is a member of the Bombay Flying Club, when, about 100 feet off the ground, the engine failed and in descending, the machine struck two Babul trees. The propeller was smashed and the engine displaced and both the occupants received injuries, the pilot's right arm being dislocated. They were removed to hospital.

The ground staff of the Flying Club visited the spot later and inspected the machine.—A. P.

TARRANT QUESTIONS BOARD'S DECISION

Says, Willingdon Was Keen About Australian Visit

ADELAIDE, Mar. 2.

Tarrant proposes to appeal to the Australian Board of Control to reconsider their decision.

Interviewed by Reuter, Tarrant indignantly questioned the Board's decision. "Why should they refuse?" he asked. "I don't want inter-state players. Let the Board say whom they do not desire me to take and I shall select outside their list. Players will be well-paid and have enjoyable holiday."

Tarrant added, Lord Willingdon was very keen about the Australian visit and told him to return with a nice team. Tarrant replied: "There will be no Jardine cricket if I bring back the team."

Tarrant added Bryant and Francis, both of Western Australia and Hendry and Scaife were in the list of players. He had not yet received any replies.—Reuter's Special.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, March 2.

The match under the Rugby Union Rules between the Royal Navy and the Army played at Twickenham, to-day, resulted in a win for the Army by 11 points to 8.—Reuter's Special.

LUNATICS' REVOLT IN GREECE.

ATHENS, March 2.

"A number of Lunatics has revolted against the legal Government of the country," says a proclamation issued by Premier General Tsaldaris in reference to the insurrectionary movement. The proclamation says an anti-Government movement has occurred at the Marine Arsenal among two companies at Ezvones and at Evelpides training school. It adds the Government, by its armed forces which fought with fidelity and devotion, repressed the anti-patriotic rising, and is completely master of the situation.—Reuter.

ABDICATION OF KING OF SIAM.

BANGKOK, March 2.

According to a telegram from London received by the official Publicity Bureau, the King of Siam is abdicating officially to-day. No information is available on the question of successor, which, apparently, is not yet discussed. Reports of the King's intention to abdicate has aroused little interest locally.—Reuter.

Real Way To Solve Thorny Communal Problem

Cultivate Oneness Of Soul Which Can Be Done Only In Colleges

The Ismail College, Jogeshwari, celebrated its annual social gathering on Saturday in the College premises, under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

Dr. M. B. Rahman, the Principal of the College, read the report of the institution for the year 1934-35.

Started in the year 1930, the report stated, the institution had passed successfully through the initial stages, and was now a full first-grade Arts College, with Science courses upto the Intermediate standard. The facilities for work and play, that were conspicuously afforded by the excellent site of the College were being availed of by members of all communities without any distinction of caste, creed or colour. The number of students, the report added had steadily increased from 94 in 1930 to 312 in 1934, and highly satisfactory results were obtained in the University examinations.

1½ LACS FOR HOSTEL EXTENSION

It was intended that the institution should be substantially residential in character. The central block of the Hostel accommodated 74 students, and, as the demand proved to be much greater, plans and estimates amounting to nearly rupees one lac and a half had been drawn up. It was hoped that some benefactor would come forward to finance this scheme.

Mr. Chandavarkar, in his address, complimented the college on the beautiful site it possessed and the proud record of work done by it. The cosmopolitan nature of the College and the Hostel impressed him much.

He (the Vice-Chancellor) expressed the hope that perhaps students brought up in colleges like this would be able to solve the communal problem, which public leaders of political thought were now vainly trying to do. "People might talk of different communities," the President continued, "but the soul of the country is one, and that oneness could be cultivated only in Colleges."

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Mrs. Chandavarkar distributed the prizes to winners in sports, arts and elocution.

After light refreshments the function came to a close.

MALAVIYA'S CONDITION SLIGHTLY BETTER

Pandit Malaviya who is now in Bombay is suffering from boil-trouble. Dr. D. D. S. Tandon is treating him.

It is understood his condition on Saturday was slightly better.

Unanimous Verdict—

A Topping Picture---
Topping Role Played

Cleverly by
SABITADEVI

Also
Kumar, Yakub,
Padma Shaligram,
Ansari Mehboob,
Tarabai,
and others.

Directed by:—
Sarvottam Badami

Time :—
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45
To-day and on Holidays
2-30 P.M. Matinee

K. M. MUNSHI'S pet Novel finds its expression

SAGAR MOVIETONE Gigantic Production

Vengeance is Mine

(VERNI—VASULAT)

Celebrate Your Mahashivratri by paying a visit to this clean entertainment !

Imperial Cinema LAMINGTON ROAD.

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of
KALIA—MARDAN

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S
Musical Talkie

Directed by
Major DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

Featuring
LEELA, INDUBALA MADHUKAR & KALYA

Meet them to-day
at
ROXY
TALKIES

Daily at 5-15 8 & 10-30 p.m
Matinee at 2-45 p. m. on SAT. SUN.

People call HIM—"TARZAN!" 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK

HE is CHANDRA RAO KADAM .... jumping from one tree to another with his LIFE in his hands ....

COME and SEE

CHANDRA ART CINETONE'S JUNGLE PICTURE OF ITS KIND—

Lord OF THE Jungle

A Powerful Story of Jungle life when MIGHT was RIGHT.

Starring:—
CHANDRA RAO KADAM, LALITA POWAR,

Supported by:—
SHYAMRAO, BHAGWAN, KRISHNA MURTI—

Time— 5-30, 8, 10-30 SAT., SUN and HOLIDAYS AT 3.

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LAMINGTON ROAD,
Direction. Western I. Theatres Ltd.

2nd Glorious Week

Powerful and Thundering drama of LOVE and SACRIFICE !

It is
Sarla Cinetone's

"Jan-Nisar"

Starring
Marutirao Pahelwan.
Sardar Akhtar,
Zebunnisa, Janibabu,
Azurie
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

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A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc., Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No. 57, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

9th WEEK ***9th WEEK***
SOARS HIGHER AND HIGHER
SULOCHANA
in
"INDIRA, M. A."

An unforgettable social drama of abiding interest
...Director:—NANDLAL
Rates as usual....
Shows:—5, 8, 10-30, Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 2-15.
A SPECIAL SHOW FOR PARDANANISHAN LADIES
On WEDNESDAY, the [illegible]th inst., at 1-30 p. m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

HUNGER-STRIKE IN PATIALA JAIL

AMRITSAR, March 2.

Considerable anxiety is being felt in the Sikh Circles over the reported serious condition of Sardar Bhagwan Singh Longonwalia in Patiala Jail.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh, it may be recalled, resorted to hunger-strike in sympathy with Sardar Seva Singh Thikriwala, who has since died.—United Press.

Public Notices

THE INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION ASSOCIATION
Calcutta Branch.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Indian women graduates who have teaching experience, for the "Sushila Bannerjee Scholarship" of £250 for 15 months to qualify at a Training College in England, on condition of continuing to serve as teacher on return. Apply by 21st March with copies of testimonials and recommendation letters to Mrs. S. C. Mukerjee, 9, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta. 9725

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp, Branch Manager Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

56. EDUCATIONAL

PANCHGANI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL

"The school is admirably conducted. The boys look happy and are healthy. This institution in every way deserves encouragement and support. I hope it will receive it in full measure."—Pandit Malaviya and Mr. N C. Kelkar.

Bracing climate (4,300 above sea level). Personal supervision. Latest Educational Appliances. Qualified staff. New Term begins 1st April. For prospectus apply to Superintendent. (9714)

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

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68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Advertiser requires a Seat on Board of established and profit-earning Limited Company as Active Director. Correspondence being strictly confidential principals can safely write directly to Box 3774, "Bombay Chronicle".

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY at 6 p.m.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

INDIAN DANCE Abhinaya Nrittya

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M. ALGERNOFF—Pavlova's Partner

is one of the many novelties in the Festival of Dance, Music and Colourful Spectacle offered by the famous

RUSSIAN CLASSICAL BALLET

The one and only Company in Pavlova's Tradition organised by her husband M. Dandre.

35 ARTISTES 35

INCLUDING WORLD FAMOUS CELEBRITIES
AND A GORGEOUS CORPS DE BALLET

FIRST PROGRAMME INCLUDES

"LA FILLE MAL GARDEE" with Music by HERTEL "LAC DES CYGNES" (Swan Lake) with Music by TSCHAIKOWSKY.

POLOVETSIAN DANCES from the Opera "PRINCE IGOR" with Music by Borodine and

DIVERTISSEMENTS

To-morrow (Monday) at 9.30 p. m.
Tuesday at 6 and 9-30 p. m.

TICKETS: Rs. 10, Rs. 8, Rs. 5|12, Rs. 3|6, and Rs. 2.

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE IN ADVANCE EXCEPT Gallery At Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Music-lovers will be much delighted hearing famous songstress BAI MUNNIBAI singing extraordinary new songs in this new play

Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandali

TARDEO—BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

ON SUNDAY, 3-3-35, DAY AT 3-30 p.m.
and
TUESDAY, 5-3-35, DAY AT 3-30 p.m.

WELL-KNOWN NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA

KIRTI — VIJAY

SINDHU-SUNDARI — BAI MUNNIBAI.

Comic Pair's fine work will give you great mirth in Comic Plans Open at Theatre. Proprietor—Mr. BAPULAL B NAIK

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American Cotton Tips, One Pice only for Daily, Weekly and Half-Weekly. Sure Figures by Professor Spencer: Buy from Monday, "Parsi News Daily" with English Tips sold everywhere. (108).

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Best Nagpur Oranges. Selected— A basket of 50 Rs. 4-8. All charges prepaid. Cash with order. G. F. Karani, Nagpur City. 3731.

MISCELLANEOUS

Protect Industry by PATENTS —Patents. Consult L. S. Davar, Formerly official Patent Office, Norton Bldgs., Calcutta. (3758).

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DO YOU REPENT?

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The Latest Modified Hormone Product of

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Nourishes the vital Hormone Glands, The Brain, and The Nervous System, and it regulates all vital organs of the Body to function normally as in youth. It regenerates a great force of energy and virile Strength even in cases of advanced old age.

It is the best tonic for all complaints of Neurasthenia, General and Senile Debility, nervousness and loss of virility. It gives power of Resistance against diseases.

Ask your chemist to supply it to you.

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SEXOLINE CREME
Rs. 1-8 per Tube.
DYNAMIREN (Berlin)
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All Over India, Burmah and Ceylon.

NEW RECORDS FOR MARCH 1935

Are Out!

A copy of the "H. M. V." March Supplement, Marathi or Gujrati, as illustrated here, giving full texts of Songs of the new Records is available FREE from any authorised "H. M. V." dealer or write to or call at *

HERE THIS RECORD FROM THE MARCH ISSUE
Prof. NARAYANRAO VYAS
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For genuine supplies of "His Master's Voice" buy from "H. M. V." authorised dealers.

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ROYAL JUBILEE MEDALS

Trade Discount Will Be Allowed To Wholesale Dealers

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

As has already been announced in the newspapers, arrangements have been made to issue a medal in commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of Their Majesties' Reign.

The medal shows on the obverse the crowned effigies of Their Majesties with the inscription MCMX-MCMXXXV in Roman letters. The reverse shows a view of Windsor Castle as the principal residence of the Royal House of Windsor.

The medal will be issued in two sizes. The large medal has a diameter of 2 1/4 inches and has been struck in standard silver. It will be available to the public in a leather case at the price of Rs. 15 per medal. The smaller medal has a diameter of 1 1/4 inches and has been struck in fine silver. It will be available to the public in a cardboard case at the price of Rs. 1-12-0 per medal. The above prices of medals of both the sizes are inclusive of packing but exclusive of postage.

From Calcutta Mint

It has been arranged that all orders both from individual purchasers and from the trade should be addressed direct to the Master of His Majesty's Mint at Calcutta who will supply the medals direct to the purchasers by value payable post. Medals will be available to individuals and the trade from the April 15, onwards.

Trade discount will be allowed on wholesale orders, details of which may be ascertained from the Master of the Mint, Calcutta and consignments to the trade will be despatched so as to reach them in time for sale during the first week of May. In order to enable the Calcutta Mint to comply with the demand it is essential that orders for the medals should be posted as early as possible.

His Excellency the Governor trusts that the people of this Presidency will come forward to purchase the medal which has been specially issued in commemoration of the 25th year of the King Emperor's reign.

DIVADKAR'S
KASHMIR TOUR
MAY—JUNE 1935
Watch for further announcement
P. S. DIVADKAR & CO., Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

For
CLEAN, BRIGHT,
STRONG TEETH
FREE FROM DISEASE
YOU CAN DEPEND
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INDIA'S FIRST & FOREMOST DENTAL CREAM
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Tiruvalla
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Tripunittura
Trivandrum
Udumalpet &
Virudhunagar

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All kinds of banking business undertaken

For further particulars please apply to any of the Offices.

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Managing Director.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Jilkad 26, 1353
Parsi: Shehrever 28, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 57m
Sunset: 6h 45m
High Tide: 10-23 23-09
Low Tide: 4-38 16-29

MONDAY, March 4.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Parsi Gymkhana: Golden Jubilee, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Dr. (Miss) Hazel Machado's lecture on "Public Health in Education", Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m (The lecture is open to the public).

TUESDAY, March 5.

Legislative Council, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Indian Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting of patrons, Indian Sailors' Home, Masjid Bunder siding road, 6-30 p.m

Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, dinner to meet the Governor, Willingdon Sports Club, 8-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 8.

Mayor's Garden Party to H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association 'Mahashivarathri' will be celebrated at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SECOND WEEK!

"THE LIVES OF A BENGAL LANCER"

with GARY COOPER • FRANCHOT TONE
RICHARD CROMWELL • SIR GUY STANDING
C. AUBREY SMITH • KATHLEEN BURKE

PARAMOUNT'S SUPER SPECTACLE

That has taken Bombay by Storm.

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Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.

"THE DOCTRINE OF THE HEA-

The Meaning of Maha Shiva Ratri
Sunday, March 3rd., 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—Russian Classical Ballet. Daily at 9-30 p.m. To-day at 6-0 p.m. Extra Matinee on Tuesday and Thursday at 6 p.m.

REGAL—"A Wicked Woman." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"Kalia Mardan". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CARLTON—"Secret of French Police" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"The Count of Monte Cristo". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Midnight Romance." Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Jan Nisar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Lord of Jungle." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

PALACE—"Evergreen". Daily at 4-0, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"King of the Wild Horses" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time signal. Indian Programme. A Variety Programme of Light Music. By Miss Padmavati and Master Narendra. 11-45 a.m. European Programme. Orchestral Concert. Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-15 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 7-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. Leader: Dominic Pereira, L.A.B. 9 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. Maha Shivatri Celebration. Hari Kirtan. 11-30 p.m. Close down.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

SHETH GORDHANDAS TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS (aged 58), died Saturday afternoon. Oothamna Ceremony on Monday, 4th March, 4 p.m. (B.T.), at his residence, Westfield, Warden Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Doctrine of the Heart: The Meaning of Maha-Shiva Ratri" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

The adjourned ordinary general meeting of the Young Men's Hindu Association will be held to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the Association at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the proposed alterations in the Rules and Regulations.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at the Brotherhood.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by the South Indian Artists, Miss Yamuna and Miss Lalitha, with good accompaniments at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in the Sir Ellis Kadoorie School, Mazagaon to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The Amidah or Eighteen Benedictions will be the subject of discussion.

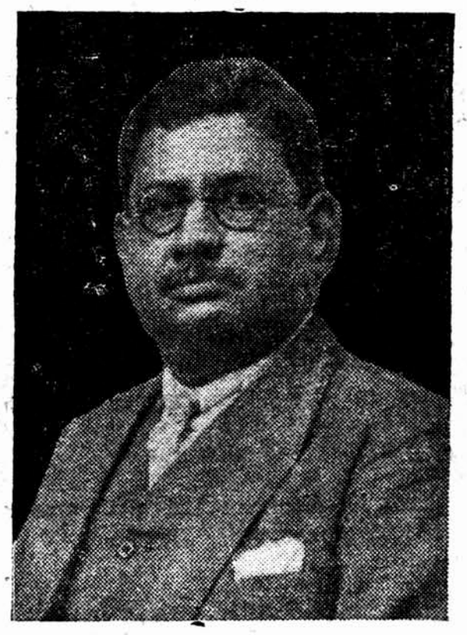
23 YEARS IN HARNESS

Dr. Ajinkya Retires From Gordhandas College

(From A Correspondent).

A pleasant little function took place recently on the eve of the retirement of Dr. Deenath Ajinkya from the post of Associate Professor of Physiology, Goverdhandas Medical College, when Dr. R. P. Koppiker was "At Home". A large number of medical men, prominent amongst them being, Drs. N. A. Purandare, M D, V P Khanolker, M D, A S Pranjpye, M D, C B Dhurandhar, D O, C C Merchant, P M Mehta, A Fernandez, Dhayagude, Batliwala and Professor P M Jadhav were present.

Dr. Ajinkya, who retires from the post, after 23 years in harness owing to Municipal Service regulations, as he completes 55 years on April 4, has had a brilliant career, both as a student and teacher, formerly in the Grant Medical College and till lately in the Goverdhandas Medical College.



DR. DEENATH AJINKYA.

Graduating from Grant Medical College in the Second Class, he was awarded Lisboa Gold Medal and appointed a fellow of his "Alma Mater." During his long connection with the Grant Medical College extending over 12 years beginning from a tutor to an Assistant Professor he was a popular figure in the college life being elected, Vice-President of the College Gymkhana. In spite of his being fully occupied with teaching and as an examiner of the Bombay University, he found time to engage himself in Social Welfare work, being a Divisional Surgeon of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the recipient of Silver Medal for long service. He was also connected with the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, being on their Examining Board.

When the Goverdhandas Medical College came into being, Dr. Ajinkya joined the staff of the newly started College as Associate Professor of Physiology. Though the appointment was renewable every two years, Dr. Ajinkya continued in the post for over ten years, a fact which speaks of Dr. Ajinkya's popularity both with the Dean of the College Dr. Jivaraj Mehta and the student community.

A social and genial figure, wherever you met him—whether on the sports field or in the lecture room—Dr. Ajinkya carries the good wishes of his colleagues and a large circle of students in his retirement. Though past 50 years, he wants to devote the rest of his time in the service of the suffering humanity.

AGA KHAN SAILS

H. H. the Aga Khan left Bombay for England on Saturday by s.s "Rampura". A large number of his friends and his followers garlanded him at the Mole before he embarked.

MR. CHANDAVARKAR REAPPOINTED

Vice-Chancellor Of Bombay University

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Bar-at-Law, has been re-appointed as Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, for a further period of two years from the 1st April, 1935.

"ENCOURAGING SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE"

Mr. Halai On Effect Of Removal Of Export Duty On Hides

Mr. W. T. Halai, Special Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, has sent the following telegram to (1) the Finance Member (2) Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, M.L.A. and (3) Anoogra Narayansinh, Council of State, New Delhi:—

"My Exchange consider removal of export duty on hides will encourage unnecessary slaughter of agricultural cattle, in which India is poorest. Trafficking for blood, bone and skins will go on, making agriculturists poorer, and cause revenue loss to Government, apart from income of export duty.

"Free gold exodus benefits foreign countries. Export duty of rupees 3-5 per ounces absolutely necessary to augment revenue being utilized for poor tax-payers."

CHEMBUR BOYS' SCHOOL

Government Recognition to the English Class attached to the Local Board Boys' School at Chembur is extended.

DAYANAND BODHOTSAV DAY

The last day of the Maharishi Dayanand Week will be observed as "Bodhotsav Day" this evening at 5-0 p.m. in Arya Samaj Mandir (Arya Samaj Lane) Girgaon when speeches will be delivered. Vedic 'Om' flag will be unfurled.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

Rev. Father L. Raymond will preach a charity sermon in aid of the Dadar Conference to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Mass at the Church of Our Lady of Salvation, Dadar.

RAMAYANAM SERIES AT PAREL

Brahmasri S. Vadiraja Bhagavatar of Kumbakonam will conduct a Harikatha Series on the "Ramayama" in the Pandal specially erected between Krishna Building Nos. 1 and 2 Suparibang Road, Parel. The first of the series begins to-day (Sunday) with "Rama Jananam" at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. 'Incomati' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Orama' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 5th instant

TO CONGRATULATE JAMNADAS DWARKADAS

Under the auspices of the New Hind Mata Cricket Club, Byculla, a public meeting will be held at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Meher Hall, Sawata Mali Bhuwan, Victoria Gardens Road, to congratulate Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on his being elected a member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

LECTURE ON MEDICAL INSPECTION

Under the auspices of the Schools Committee Bombay Municipality, in Byculla Marathi Boys' School premises, there will be a lecture on Medical Inspection and Clinic for municipal school children in Bombay by Dr. G. K. Patankar, Medical Organiser, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (B.T.).

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMIN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha, a discourse on the 'Bhagavadgeetha and its Uses in the Daily Life' will be given by Vedamoorthy Madhava Bhatji of Gokarn at Laxmibaug, Bhatwadi, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

They Tilled Soil Long Before British Sarkar Came

Govt.'s Land Revenue Policy Under Fire

CENSURE MOTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

While there was yearly or triennial increment in the salaries of Government servants, the agriculturists were asked to pay more and more year after year, was the view of Mr. G. S. Gangoly who moved that the land revenue grant of Rs. 54,54,000 be reduced by a rupee. on Saturday. He said that he was moving his cut motion as a censure of the Government's Land Revenue policy.

Hard For Them !

While Rao Bahadur Kale pleaded for a revised land revenue policy which would reduce the hardships of the agriculturists, two Muslim Members from Sind severely criticised the Government and said that it would be hard for them to support the Government this time.

Khan Bahadur Kuhro, who made a vehement attack on the Government policy of land revenue, said that the agriculturists had been treated with scant courtesy by Government who threw their petitions in waste paper baskets.

What He Said Then !

He quoted Sir Shah Nawaz Butto who said in 1931 and 1933 that the land revenue policy of the Government was irresponsible and mad.

Heading Towards Tragedy

Rao Saheb Kulkarni said that if the present policy was pursued further, it would end in tragedies.

Mr. V. A. Surve attacked the management of the Revenue Department and reminded the Government that the agriculturists were there tilling the soil, even before the "British Sarkar" came into existence.

At the resumed sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday, The Finance Member moved that a budget grant for Land Revenue (Reserved) of Rs. 5,454,000 be made.

No less than 41 cut motions had been given notice of, but none of the members excepting Mr. Gangoly, moved them.

Mr. G. S. Gangoly (Karwar) moving that the Revenue Grant be reduced by a rupee said that he knew the responsibility, when he moved the above cut motion. He said that he was moving the above cut to censure the Government on its policy of land revenue. He could have referred to the restoration of the forfeited lands during the Civil Disobedience Movement or other such actions of Government but he preferred to move his motion as a protest against the restoration of five per cent. cut in the salaries of Government servants.

The speaker wanted to know whether it was the Government which had to help the agriculturists and the tax-payers or the people who had to help the Government. There had been enhanced taxation practically every year and no relief for the agriculturists, while there was an yearly or trienniel increase in the salaries of Government servants. The agriculturists, the tax-payers and the people had come to the rescue of the Government and helped them but the Government had not gone to the rescue of the tax-payers, while they were in distress.

Rao Bahadur R R Kale supporting the cut motton critised the Government land revenue policy.

He stated that the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1919 had recommended that the land revenue policy of the Government should be subject to the vote of the council, but no effect to that recomendation had been given. The speaker asked for a new land revenue policy which would reduce the hardships of the agriculturists. He said that Bombay had a fixed land revenue, which did not pay any heed to the fluctuations in the prices of commodity. He asked the Government to frame such rules that while the taxation is levied or collected the fluctuation in prices is taken into consideration.

Khan Bahadur Kurho (Larkhana) in supporting the censure motion lodged a strong protest against the land revenue policy of the Government in Sind. The agriculturists of Sind were bitterly against the present policy which they felt was detrimental to their interests. Applications and petitions made by the agriculturists had been treated with scant courtesy by those in authority and thrown into the waste paper basket.

Sind's Grievance

Sind had not been sufficiently vocal and was backward in education and hence the Government did not pay any heed or attention to the legitimate demands of the agriculturists. The out-turns of crops on which the present taxation had been based, were based on the crops of 1924. The Prices prevailing in the market, that had been submitted to the Government by the Settlement Officer were hopelessly wrong. It was peculiar that the officer in charge of levying the taxes also was the man who was responsible to hear the complaints against such taxation and give judgment.

He complained about the subsoil water in Larkhana which was playing havoc with the crops and he said that lands which were yielding very good crops were not yielding even half of what they used to do. Besides the prices of commodities had gone down.

The speaker quoted Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto before he became a Minister in support to his contention that the Land Revenue policy was very bad. In his speech in 1931, the Sind Knight had said that the land revenue policy was "irresponsible" and "mad". He had also said that servants of the people had become the masters. The only compliment that he paid the then Finance Member was to call him "audacious enough to bring a motion for grant".

The President wanted to know from Khan Bahadur Kuhro as to whether he wanted to make out that the Minister for Local Self-Government still held the same views about the Land Revenue policy. (Laughter).

The speaker said that he hoped he did have the same opinion as before. He again hoped that the Minister, if he was true to his utterances two years ago about the land revenue policy which was the same if not worse, then he would get special permission from the Government and vote against the motion. In his speech Sir Shah Nawaz had stated that Government were trying to take blood from stone. That was exactly what they were doing even now The speaker protested against the restoration of five per cent cut also.

A member from Sind spoke against the grant and said that due to the bad land revenue policy the agriculturists were suffering great hardships.

SPENDTHRIFT DEPT.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni (Poona) said that the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay was the most spendthrift Department in the whole of the country.

Comparing the expenditure by the Revenue Department of the Government of Madras the speaker said that where Madras spent six pies Bombay spent two annas. The taxation was also very heavy. Such taxation had never been seen in any part of the country, nor such heavy expenditure. Hence it was natural and justified if their grants are cut down. By the above cut, the Government should be brought to their senses regarding their duty towards the agriculturists.

The incident of Taxation was also very heavy. While Bihar paid As. 8, in Bombay it was Rs. 2-8. Famine and lack of power to resist it was the direct result of the land revenue policy of the Government of Bombay.

Sardar Bhimbhai Naik (Surat) supporting the cut motion said that the communique issued by the Government of Bombay regarding tax remissions to those, who had suffered from the recent frost was inadequate and did not go far.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri) who made a vehement attack on the mismanagement in the Revenue Department, criticised the actions of the officers in charge of collections. He quoted several instances where the officers had thrown to the winds the Land Revenue Code and other laws and acted arbitrarily without paying any heed to the wailings of the poor agriculturists. He pleaded that Government should consider and deliberate over the points that he had raised. He was not against taxation but he was for the taxation being collected legally and not by throwing the Land Revenue Code to the winds.

A Member from Sind who severely criticised the land revenue policy of the Government in Sind, said that the Muslims from Sindh had always supported the Government. They did so the other day when the Finance Bill was put to vote. But he felt that it would be difficult for them to support the Government in their land revenue policy which was ruining the agriculturists.

The President adjourned the House to Monday 2 p.m.

LUCKY NUMBERS SCHEME

Calcutta Merchant Gets Rs. 100

In connection with the Lucky Numbers scheme, of the "Bombay Samachar" Weekly Edition, similar to one that is published in the Sunday Edition of "Bombay Chronicle," Mr. Keshavji Shamjee Thakkar, merchant of Calcutta, has been fortunate enough to get Rs. 100 for No. 151545 published in the "Bombay Samachar" Weekly of 20th January, 1935. Mr. Keshavji is the manager of the Cutchi and Company, Calcutta, Cap Manufacturers.

MR. KESHAVJI SHAMJEE.

PRINCE PLANS FOR "JUBILEE TRUST"

Wants To Extend Work Of Existing Youth Movements

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Mar. 1.

The establishment of "King George's Jubilee Trust," the object of which is to extend the work of the existing voluntary youth movements, is the Prince of Wales' plan for the Jubilee thanks-offering. The Prince outlined the scheme at a meeting in St. James Palace held in the Queen Anne room, but the audience was so large that many sat adjoining the picture gallery.

The Prince of Wales, speaking standing in the doorway between the rooms, said the thanks-offering should be for some cause wherein his Majesty and all his subjects were interested, and whose purpose is to bestow hope and happiness in perpetuity. A trust would help the existing movements by providing increased facilities for physical recreation, games, hobbies, pursuits interests cultivation abilities, and extension of camping and other forms healthy holidays.

The Prince of Wales said that he personally would receive the subscriptions, and also appealed to the audience to open local subscriptions. He emphasised that a provision should be made to enable pennies to be contributed as well as pounds.

The plan was heartily welcomed by the audience.

LANCASHIRE UPSET BY INDIAN BUDGET

Cotton Trade League To Urge Government To Secure Reduction Of Duties

LONDON, March 1.

Deep disappointment that the Indian Budget accords no benefit to the Lancashire Cotton Trade is expressed in an announcement issued by the Cotton Trade League of Manchester. Fear is expressed that the failure of India to implement the policy of goodwill is likely to adversely affect the efforts being made to extend the use of Indian cotton.

The announcement urges the cotton trade organisation to combine and put pressure on the Government to secure a reduction of Indian duties.—Reuter's Special.

ALLOTMENT OF 1940 OLYMPICS POSTPONED

OSLO, March 1.

That the atmosphere was too political was the reason given unofficially for the postponement until 1936 of the allotment of the 1940 Olympics.

"DETENU DAY" DATE POSTPONED

Congress To Participate In Socialist Demonstration?

WARDHAGANJ, Mar. 2.

In view of the correspondence that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, is having with Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, regarding participation by the Congress in the Detenue Day fixed by the Socialist Party, the date for observing the day has been postponed from March 3rd to a later date. A definite announcement regarding the date will be made after the negotiations are complete.—A.P.

Gold Reaches New High Record

Present Rise Due To Heavy Demand From Continent

Newspapers, Reviewing Revenue Returns, Hope For "Modest Surplus" This Year

RUGBY, March 1.

As expected, gold reached a new high record to-day, when there was an increase of 1s. to 145s.1d.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, answering a question in the House yesterday emphasised that the external or the gold value of the sterling was a very different thing from the internal purchasing power. He held out no promise of the early stabilisation of the pound and refused, as a matter of public policy, to give any account of the operation of the exchange equalisation fund.

FALL IN POUND.

Newspapers attribute the present high value of gold to the exceptional demand from the Continent, and point out that despite the fall in the pound Britain has been free from the consequences attending currency depreciation elsewhere.

The cost of living, instead of rising, as in countries pursuing an inflationary policy, is, in fact, to-day lower than it was in 1931. Among the reasons for this are the balancing of the budget and the establishment of a better trade balance.

OPTIMISTIC HOPES.

In a leading article on the national accounts, with special reference to the estimates issued yesterday, "The Times" states that the revenue returns to date show that it will not be difficult to end the present year with a modest surplus.—B. O. W.

DEPRECIATION IN STERLING

The fall in value of the sterling in terms of continental gold currencies attributed in part to the nervous selling by foreigners continued to-day but the position is viewed with equanimity in the city.

This is reflected in the stock markets which maintain a cheerful appearance, and to-day apart from the fresh stimulus which was given to the demands for gold shares following the advance of 1s/ to 145s/ 1d in price of gold the feature of the markets was good for buying of Home industrials while gilt edged securities are quoted at satisfactory prices.

It is pointed out also that depreciation in the pound has not resulted in any appreciable increase in domestic prices and the cost of living is actually lower than in 1931.

Like other newspapers "The Evening Standard" approves of the attitude of the authorities who it says have preferred to let the present movement work itself out rather than check it by operations of Exchange Equalisation Account.

NO NERVOUSNESS.

The "Standard" adds that in Britain there is neither nervousness nor cause for nervousness in the situation. The Stock Markets are in a healthy condition. British Trade: Returns are promising.

Industrial production is flourishing. Internal price level is steady and internal value of pound remains high.—B. O. W.

DRIVING TESTS FOR MOTORISTS

Mr. Hore-Belisha Outlines His New Plans In House Of Commons

RUGBY, March 1.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hore-Belisha, the Minister of Transport, outlined the steps which he had taken to set up a system of tests for new applicants for motor vehicle driving licenses.

A new organisation would have this work as its special duty and would be based on 12 existing Traffic Areas with a Supervising Examiner in charge of each area and a Chief Examiner at the Headquarters.

Under these Supervising Examiners there are to be 250 Examiners. All the Supervisors were now selected and more than half examiners also. A fee of a maximum of 10 shillings for those undergoing the test was originally contemplated, but it had been found that a 7/6 service would be self-supporting.

It was estimated that there would be 40,000 new drivers examined every year. In the case of large organisations such as the Army, Navy, Air Force, Post Office, Police and employers of not fewer than 250 drivers, their own Examiners would be authorised to issue certificates.—B. O. W.

'TYRANT' LEADS TO TROUBLE

Police Resort To Lathi Charge Before Picture House

(From our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, Mar. 2.

As a sequel to the exhibition of the film "Tyrant" or "Sithamgar" in a local theatre, serious rioting took place last night and the police, who arrived on the scene, were obliged to make a lathi charge to restore order. Several hundreds of Muslims gathered near the picture house and demanded the unscreening of the picture on the ground that it wounded their religious feelings. In the melee which ensued four police were seriously hurt. Four Muslims have been arrested.

Mehtab Singh To Join Malaviya Deputation

AMRITSAR, Feb 28.

It is understood Pandit Malaviya asked Giani Sher Singh to nominate a Sikh on behalf of his party i.e., Central Akali Dal for his inclusion in the proposed deputation to England

It is also understood that Giani Sher Singh, after consulting leading members of his party, approached Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh to go to England, and he has agreed to do so.—United Press.

LADY YOUNG'S FATE STILL UNKNOWN

Husband, Anxious For Her Safety, Begins Ceaseless Search

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LUSAKA, March 1.

Grave fears are entertained for Lady Young who is now missing since 30 hours.

Her husband charatered a railway engine and coach and embarked on a ceaseless search.

Two hundred men in the North-Rhodesia Regiment ar proceeding to Livingstone to participate in the search and Bhodesia railways are sending 100 men.

The region abounds in lions and rhinoceros.

An earlier message from Bulawayo stated:

The latest missing flier is the wife of Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, who, accompanied by Dr. Kirby, Government medical officer, departed from Livingstone on Thursday morning for the new capital of Lusaka, where she intended to rejoin her husband. Since the aeroplane was sighted over Laomo nothing, further was seen.

An intensive search along the route, in which the Governor is personally participating is now proceeding.

Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, late of the Indian Army, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern Rhodesia since 1934, married in 1924 Margaret Rose Mary, daughter of the late Col. F. R. Reynolds. R E of Frome St. Quentin, Dorchester. They have three sons.

CABINET TO CONSIDER LL. G.'s NEW DEAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, March 1.

In response to the complaints made Mr. Lloyd George that he was not asked to submit his new-deal plans to the Cabinet the Prime Minister has written to Mr. Lloyd George asking him to send estimated calculations of the public works schemes mentioned in his speeches, and promising they would be immediately and carefully considered by the Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that he was pleased to accede to the request.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

(Special Cable.)
LONDON March 1.

The following will constitute the Scottish Rugby team against England at Murrayfield on March 16:—Marshall, Forrest, Dick, Murdock, Fyfe, Shaw, Logan, Murray, Doctor Tait, R. M. Grieve, Beattie, Burnet, Thom, Waters and Lambie.

BAJAJ FOR CALCUTTA

WARDHAGANJ, Mar. 2.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj with Janakidevi has proceeded to Calcutta from Wardha for the examination of his ear by Dr. Judah, the Jewish Ear Specialist. Mr. Bajaj is returning to Wardha to join the meetings of the A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A.

The next meeting of the A.I.S.A. is fixed for March 10th and the meeting of the A.I.V.I.A. for March 14.—A.P.

BANGALORE SENSATION

Police Clash With Crowd At Picture House

BANGALORE, March 2.

"Select Talkie," a picture house was the scene of disturbance last evening where over 1,000 Moslems gathered to prevent the showing of a picture entitled "Sitamgar" produced by the Ranjit Movietone Company and passed by film censors.

It is alleged that the story of the film related to kidnapping of a Moslem girl, which, the Moslems of Bangalore felt, was offensive to Islamic taste and insulting to their womanhood. When the show commenced, the disturbance started simultaneously from both outside and inside of the theatre, the Moslems showering stones and breaking down lights. Panic overtook the spectators and a regular stampede followed.

Meanwhile, the Inspector-General of Police with the Police Superintendent and a large contingent of police arrived and in their attempt to disperse the crowd were attacked by the Moslems who severely injured four policemen.

The police are now patrolling the area and all police officers are camping on the spot.—United Press.

WILD ELEPHANTS KILL TWO NEPALIS

SHILIGURI, Feb. 27.

Two Nepalis have been killed as a result of the depredation of two wild elephants at Chamakdengi, within the limits of the Reserve Forests of Mr. P. D. Raikut. M.L.C., of Jalpaiguri.

It is reported that at about 10 p.m., when the people of the area were asleep after a hard day's work two wild elephants attacked the 'bustee'. They destroyed four huts and killed two Nepalis who were sleeping in them.—A.P.

DARBHANGA MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Councillors Asked To Reconsider Resignation

MUZAFFARPUR, Feb. 27.

Consequent upon the passing of the vote of censure against the vice-chairman of the Darbhanga Municipality, and following the resignations submitted by Babu Madhusudan Prasad Sinha, Maulvi Abdul Majid Khan vice-chairman and president, respectively, a meeting of the Darbhanga Municipal Board was held on February 23 under the presidentship of Maulvi M. A. Nayeem. The resignations submitted by the executive officers were accepted by the Board and a fresh election took place.

Babu Asarfi Lall Shaw, Babu Hanuman Bhagat, and Babu Sambhu Nath were elected chairman, vice-chairman and president, respectively, in place of those who had resigned.

The question of resignation of Babu Kumar Kalyan Lal, and Babu Rajendra Prasad of their offices as Municipal Commissioners were referred back to them for reconsideration. It is recalled that the Darbhanga Municipality has been partially been superseded for a period of fourteen months and Rai Saheb Jaideva Mishra has taken charge of the collection department.—A.P.

Berlin To Welcome Simon

BERLIN, Mar. 2.

Sir J. Simon arrived on Thursday at 4-30 p.m. and remains till Sunday holding conversations with the Foreign Office and others. The official spokesman interviewed by Reuter said Sir J. Simon would be accorded a very hearty welcome.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN ENTERPRISE IN U. S. A.

Introduces High Grade Indian Incense To Americans On Large Scale

(From A Correspondent)

Dr. Satish Chandra Ghose, who was a veterinary surgeon in India, went to the United States to further his studies, receiving his degree in 1909. He also attended the Universities of Chicago and Illinois for special studies during the years 1909 to 1911.

For the past twenty-three years he has travelled extensively in the United States, and has been engaged in diversified business enterprises. Dr. Ghose was a pioneer in introducing high grade incense into American homes. Since he

DR. S. C. GHOSE

started this enterprise, which has gradually proved a success, many business men there are manufacturing incense. Dr. Ghose's own company is known as the India Incense Company, located at 116 West Illinois Street, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Many of the ingredients that are used to make Dr. Ghose's incenses are imported from India.

He will be in India for about two months, from March 14th to May 14th to find other Indian merchandise which would be suitable for American consumption.

STUDENT ARRESTED AND BOOKS SEIZED

AMRITSAR, March 2.

Sardar Bhag Singh, an M.A., student of the California University returned to the Punjab.

On his arrival, it is reported in Calcutta he was taken to police custody and both his person and luggage were searched and all his books seized, which have not yet been returned.—United Press.

ROME INVITATION FOR DR. DAS-GUPTA

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Dr. S. N. Das-Gupta, Principal of Sanskrit College, Calcutta, has been invited to deliver a series of lectures in the Rome University.

Professor G. Tucci, Vice-President of Institute Italiano has also requested the Calcutta University authorities to depute Dr. Das-Gupta for cultural intercourse between the two Universities.

Dr. Das-Gupta has also been invited to deliver lectures in Vienna, Copenhagen, Lund, Uppasala and Madrid Universities.

He starts on March 10 for Europe.—United Press.

Amritsar, March 2.—Giani Sher Singh has decided to bring out an English weekly very shortly.—United Press

London.—Mr. Brind, Commander of the Saar force, has been promoted Lieut-General.

GREEK GOVT. CONTROL SITUATION

Alleged Attempt To Launch Seditious Movement

ATHENS, Mar. 2.

An attempt to launch seditious movement against Government by officers and supporters of General Plastiras now living in exile has been suppressed, according to the Government announcement.

Trouble broke out at the Salamis arsenal and aircraft was sent by Government against certain warships which supported the insurgents.

Armoured cruiser "Averoff" was bombed and sustained damage. Government now control the situation and the country is quiet.—Reuter's Special.

THEIR FIRST HOUR OF LIBERTY

Hitler Receives Saarlanders With Open Arms

SAARBRUECKEN, March 1.

Herr Hitler took the salute from the Town Hall in a great Military March past in the afternoon. It is estimated that there are some 1,00,000 Germans under arms or Government discipline here. The market square was jammed with people. Later, when the great thanksgiving celebrations began, the police closed the approaches, but many in the square suffered from the pressure.

Herr Hess spoke first. He said that the Saarlanders were returning to Germany at a time when the German people had regained their honour and were again being respected by the world. Herr Hess declared that the plebiscite had become of greater importance to the peace of Europe than was ever expected.

Dr. Goebbels told the Saarlanders that Germany was no longer a Republic where money-makers ruled, but a country of honour.

Herr Buerckel, the new Administrator of the Saar, declared that the Nazis had fully conceded their rights in their own affairs, but those rights must not interfere with Nazism.

The great moment of the evening arrived when Herr Hitler rose amid deafening and prolonged cheers. Herr Hitler expressed delight at being with them in the first hour of their liberty. This was a day of happiness for all Germany and, he believed, it was also a happy day for all Europe for it removed the crisis under which two great nations suffered most.

"Let us hope that our great neighbour will also be ready together with us to seek peace. It must be possible for two nations to grasp hands and remove all obstacles in the way of peace. Let statesmen realise that one cannot tear a nation to pieces. Love is stronger than any documents. To-day we celebrate, to-morrow we work again for our great Reich. You should be proud to be called on to build with us."

The proceedings were broadcast all over Germany.—Reuter.

Sind Hindu Sabha Propaganda

KARACHI, Mar. 2.

The "United Press" is informed by the Sind Hindu Sabha that they have received information from their London office, working there for undoing the separation of Sind, that if the campaign against the separation was pushed with vigour, they hoped the Government would abandon the idea.

The Sabha has started collecting funds to advance more subsidies to their office in London.—United Press.

VITHALBHAI PATEL MEMORIAL TABLET

Will Be Unveiled In Swiss Sanatorium In March

BOMBAY, March 2.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta informs the "United Press" from London that the unveiling of the Memorial Tablet of late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel at Gland, Switzerland sanatorium where he died will take place early in March.

Many Indians in England, Ireland and other parts of Europe and America have sent messages of homage to the Vithalbhai Memorial Committee and such Indians in this country as desire to send messages of homage on the occasion are desired to forward the same early to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, c/o. Thomas Cook, Geneva.—United Press.

SEVA SINGH DEATH INQUIRY

States' People's Conference Appoints Committee

NEW DELHI, March 1.

Mr. Balwant Rai Mehta, Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference has arrived here in connection with the inquiry that will be made in regard to the question of the death of Seva Singh Thikriwala in the Patiala State Jail under mysterious circumstances and also the alleged bad treatment of about 100 political prisoners now undergoing imprisonment in the Patiala jail.

The Committee of inquiry which has been appointed by Indian States' People's Conference will consist of Mr. Vaze, Editor of the "Servant of India," Mr. Amritlal Seth, Editor of the "Janmabhoomi", Mr. Pithi and Mr. Mulraj Karsondas. Two members of the Legislative Assembly will be co-opted, one of whom will be Mr. Gadgil.

The Committee will not be able to start their work until before the middle of March, and will begin at Lahore and Amritsar.

The deportation of Indian States' subjects from British India under the Foreigners' Act will be another matter for investigation by the Committee. It is stated that the number of such deportees in the Bombay Presidency alone is about 150.—United Press

Baroda States' People's Conference President

BARODA, March 2.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee has finally been elected President of Baroda States' People's Conference to be held here on March 23, 24 and 25.

Mr. Maganbhai Patel is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—United Press.

Sardar To Preside Over U. P. Kisan Conference

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has consented to preside over the first session of the U. P. Provincial Kisan Conference, Allahabad, to be held in April.—A.P.

MIDNIGHT DACOITY FOILED

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 2.

Plucky resistance put up by villagers prevented a midnight attempt to commit dacoity by 25 armed men in Mekhar village, Godhra Taluka.

It appears that the armed men raided the village, firing shots in order to scare the inhabitants, who, however, gathered in force and overpowered one of the raiders.

Thereupon his companions took to their heels.—A. P.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

TO REFRESH YOUR MEMORY:

Commencing his amazing Life Story, ex-Inspector Brust revealed how in Portugal, when attached to the British Embassy Staff, he frustrated an attempt to murder King Carlos; giving a graphic eye-witness account of the subsequent double-murder of King Carlos and Prince Louis, he told how this chain of events led him to join the staff of Scotland Yard for training as a political detective.

Sensational Disclosures About Russia's Mystery Men

Tracking Anarchists In Disguise—I Arrest The Future Dictator Of Russia—At Grips With 'Peter The Painter'—His Astounding Secret Life Revealed!

By EX-INSPECTOR HAROLD BRUST
(late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

CHAPTER 4

"For God's sake, 'arrest me'! Quickly! My life is in danger."

The haggard-faced man plucked at my sleeve, hissed the appeal from the side of his mouth, terrified lest the howling, blood-mad mob that hemmed him in should overhear. He dared not speak again, but his eyes implored.

I ordered his arrest—and the arrest of four men with him; thus I came to lay official hands upon a man whose genius later was to affect European politics profoundly, who was to become the greatest figure in the titanic drama of the Russian Revolution, who, even though now dead, still dominates in the U.S.S.R.

My period of training with the uniformed London Metropolitan police was over, and I was working my way up the various rungs in the new Special Political Branch of New Scotland Yard. These were the days before the Great War-days fraught with significance, throbbing with life and colour, when London—refuge for Europe's political outlaws—seethed with plots and counter-plots.

Never was there a greater need for the Special Political Branch than at that time. One of our worries was the Russian problem.

In those days the duties of the Special Branch detectives in regard to Russia were two-fold. We had to keep a close watch on the undesirable aliens, political refugees, who had been driven from their own country for various reasons, and also—and equally important—we had to keep a constant watch upon Imperial Russian spies working against the interests of Great Britain.

Watching Russian Agents

Scarcely a week passed but the Special Branch had an 'Urgent' message from the dreaded organisation "The Third Section" (as the Russian Secret Police were called), advising us that some scoundrel or another was on his way to England. Sometimes a wholly false and dreadful catalogue of crimes would be tacked on to the refugee's record, with a view to earning him disfavour with the English police as soon as he landed. In time this habit of the Russian Secret Police defeated itself, for nobody attached the slightest importance to what they said.

Moreover, while the Czar was sending his letters of affection to King Edward in England and to the Kaiser in Germany, the Russian Political Agents were continually stirring up trouble for England on the Inlian Frontier. Many and many a little war fought against the British by tribesmen on the Northern border was financed, armed and equipped by the old Imperial Russia. All sorts of misunderstandings with the then King of Afghanistan were fostered by the Czar's agents.

Ex-Detective Inspector Harold Brust about to enter New Scotland Yard.

For months I followed and watched the Russian Agents in England and was astounded by the extent of their remifications. Not only were they busy in India, but other Imperial Russian Agents were at work in the Balkans, pricking the Serbians into irritation for Austria—the traditional enemy of Russia.

The Slav temperament cannot resist intrigue and mischief-making. Even to-day, under a regime violently opposite to the old one, they are up to the same tricks.

Most of the Russian political refugees who came to England decided to play safe, and confined their plotting activities to schemes against the Czar. Some of them were immensely likeable people.

I used to know the genial General Vischoff, a Liberal Member of the Duma, who had his estates confiscated because he told the Czar that the Russian Army and Navy were so corrupt they would lose the Japanese War!

I knew Vischoff to be a courageous and honest man but you should have read the vile things the unscrupulous Third Section said about him! Amongst other things he was described as an anarchist, suspected murderer, suspected participant in bank frauds, a voluptuary, a menace to young girls, and a sworn assassin of Kings!

"Anarchists' Club"

General Vischoff settled down in a small house near Windsor, England. He was friendly with the officers of the Windsor barracks and dined with them frequently. He had made several visits to the wildest districts of Northern Siberia and his hobby was mountain climbing. He lived a perfectly blameless life with a charming wife. The only way in which he came into contact with young people was when he gave a series of lectures to schools.

The only suspicious thing about him was that he attended the Monthly Council meetings of the "Anarchists' Club" in Jubilee Street, East London, where dangerous fanatics met to blow off steam. There were many Russians in England in those days who, like Vischoff, were refugees and yet quite wealthy. Many of these would attend the meetings of the Anarchists' Club and there mix with the veritable scum of the earth.

One night to the Yard came news that there was likely to be trouble at the Jubilee Street headquarters. Frantic reports had arrived from the Third Section that practically every ruffian and regicide in Europe was to foregather in London upon a certain date.

I believe the Czar himself was in a panic. He had planned a journey to Vienna to visit the old Emperor Franz Josef and was actually on the way when he heard about the great London meeting of anarchists. With characteristic cowardice he had his special train turned back and scuttled off to Tsarskos Selo where he hid himself behind a forest of bayonets until the trouble should be reported as over.

Though "Third Section" information was greatly discounted as being mostly gross exaggeration, we had to take precautions. When this much-discussed meeting took place, the building was surrounded by police and detectives, while others were waiting at a station near-by in case reinforcements should be necessary.

I realised how much importance the 'Third Section" attached to the affair when I saw, entering the Ritz Hotel, none other than the famous Colonel Kharoff, one of the Chiefs of the Secret Police of Russia, surrounded by a strong bodyguard.

This looked very ominous. Special officers were detached to watch the Colonel. I knew for a fact that if he ventured alone down into the East End of London he would certainly come back in a coffin!

"Arrest Me! Quickly!"

The meeting was duly held and had not been long in session when there was an uproar. Summoning several plain clothes detectives, I rushed in and saw a man struggling with a number of others who were holding him. He was trying to reach a little bearded fellow who stood rolling a cigarette in fingers which trembled slightly.

We grabbed the struggler, but at once two men in the melee protested:—

"It is not him—they attacked him!"

"Lie! Lie!" yelled half the meeting. "They are spies! Spies! Down with the spies."

One of the men who had protested, a haggard fellow with the fear of death in his eyes, turned to me.

"You are a police officer?" he whispered. I replied in the affirmative.

"Get us out!" he hissed. "I will explain outside. For God's sake, 'arrest me!' Quickly! My life is in danger."

I ordered the arrest of the four men and also the small man rolling his cigarette. There was a howl of execretion from all over the Hall.

"We will defend him with our lives!" screamed an excitable woman. "Down with the police!"

"Silence! Listen to me!" The voice of the venerable Prince Kropotkin—another of the General Vischoff type, an aristocrat who had incurred the Czar's displeasure was heard, calling above the din. Instantly the noise died down.

"We have nothing to fear!" he said. "Our comrade is perfectly safe with the British Police! There are those of us here who will vouch for him."

So without further ado the five prisoners were marched off to the Police Station. The man who had requested to be arrested told me on the way that he was Captain Marten of the Propaiensky Regiment, loaned to the "Third

(Continued on page 37.)

WHAT TO SEE IN MYSORE STATE

GLORIES OF ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE—WORLD'S SECOND BIGGEST DAM—BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS—SIVA SAMUDRAM WATER FALLS

(BY H. R. KRISHNA MURTHI).

Mysore State, which is the second leading Indian State in the matter of rank, is popularly regarded as a "Model State." The popularity of the State is due to the saintly character and impartial administration of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore who is ably assisted by a stateman of a high order as a Prime Minister in the person of Sir Mirza M. Ismail. The State is so centrally situated that all the parts of India can be easily reached from it, and it has also earned a reputation for possessing a salubrious and tempting climate. The State contains a glorious relic of the ancient arts and crafts of India. The temples of Belur and Halebid in the State are places of daily pilgrimage for the architectural enthusiasts of the world. Many tourists from the far-off countries of the West have visited and are even to-day visiting these temples to see their architectural beauty and grandeur. Stand for hours together before these temples, you will not be tempted to move. You will not think of your food. You will not think of your surroundings. Every image carved on the walls of these temples by the skilled hands of the ancient architects will each tell you a story for itself—a glorious story of India—a story which will thrill your every nerve.

Gaganachakki Falls, Siva samudram.

BELUR AND HALEBID TEMPLES.

These temples are in Hassan District and buses are daily running carrying hundreds of visitors and passengers. In Belur the temple of Channa-Keshwaraswamy is the most noteworthy one and here you find "pooja" daily going on to Lord Chennakeswara. This temple is a veritable architectural treasure—house. The walls are full of exquisitely carved images. If these relics of ancient greatness had been gifted with the power of speech, what strange conversations would one not hear and what wonderful stories like those of the Arabian Nights would they not tell to every visitor of all they have witnessed during the past thousand years and more.

On the Halebid Temple walls whole scenes from the Ramayana and Mahabharatha have been carved in stone in a most graphic manner.

SRAVANABELGOLA.

About 35 miles from Hassan is the famous Sravanabelgola—a big centre of Jain pilgrimage, where on a lofty sacred hill you find the 50 feet high statue of Gomateswara carved out of a single rock. Thousands of Jains from all over India assemble once in ten years in this place to perform "puja" to this gigantic statue. On this occasion, the image is bathed in pure milk, amounting to lakhs of seers. It redounds to the credit of the Government of Mysore that they have spared no pains in preserving these and other ancient monuments in the State.

KRISHNARAJASAGARA DAM.

The "Krishnarajasagara Dam," being the world's second biggest Dam, is one of the star attractions of this State. It is a standing monument to the ability and skill of the Mysore engineers. The creation of a Terrace Garden at the bottom of the Dam on the lines of the West, is a recent enterprise of the Government, which is being appreciated by every one. The spectator is led to forget himself when he stands in the midst of these gardens when all around the darkness is spread and the garden alone is illuminated. Krishnarajasagara is 12 miles from Mysore and is connected both by buses and trains.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

Next comes the greatest industrial enterprise of the State, viz., the Mysore Iron Works, which are situation in Bhadravati, a station on the Birur-Shimoga line and also on Bangalore-Poona Section. Bhadravati is a small town situated on the banks of the river Bhadra and is aout 150 miles from Bangalore. The Iron Works are just adjacent to the Bradravati railway station. There is a convenient rest-house for visitors.

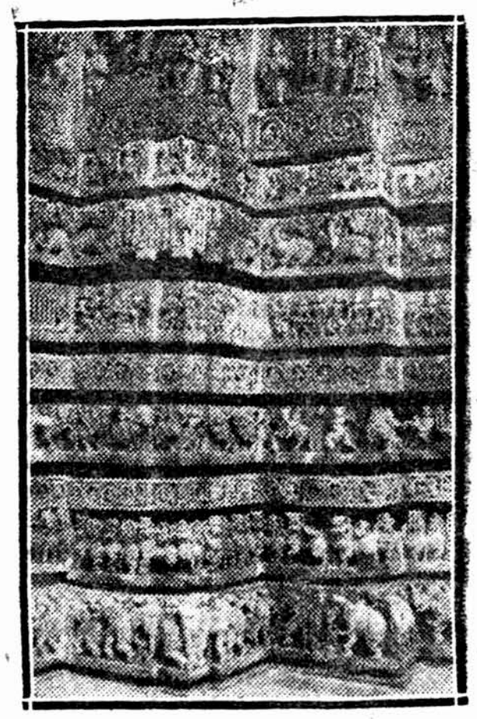
The raw material namely the iron ore, is got from Kemmangundi hill, about 24 miles from Bahdravati. The charcoal necessary for smelting of the ore is got by the destructive distillation of wood obtained from the surrounding forests. The plant comprises a modern charcoal blast furnace and a wood distillation and by-products recovery plant with the auxiliary steam and power plants, foundry and machine shops. It also includes a well-equipped power-house for generating electric power for use in the different sections of the plant.

The most important portion of the works is the pipe-foundry, equipped for the manufacture of cast-iron pipes. The testing apparatus is provided with hydraulic accumulators for testing these pipes to the required pressures. These pipes have been put to service in all parts of India.

The Chemical Plant makes use of the pyroligneous liquor obtained from the retorts to yield commercially pure methonol, denaturing grade methanol and methylacetone. The light and heavy oils obtained from the progressive fractions of the settled tar are used for the manufacture of black paint, wood preserving oils and disinfectant 'Kresoo.'

STEEL PLANT.

One of the schemes about to be introduced to utilise the pig iron is that of the steel plant. Charcoal pig-iron is adapted for the production of high class steel on account of its special purity. The scheme, I hear, costs about 20 lakhs and it has been just sanctioned.



Wonderful tracery-like carvings on the walls of the Belur Temple.

There are at present about 5000 people employed in the works and the Government have not forgotten to look after their conveniences regarding accommodation and other amenities. There are well-equipped hospitals, schools, co-operative societies, a bank, a club etc. The people are united in their determination to do their best to ensure the success of the works.

SIVASAMUDRAM WATERFALLS.

Mysore enjoys a great facility in the matter of electric power and she is rich in this way in having the famous Sivasamudram Water Falls at Sivasamudram, a place which can be easily reached by 'bus from Maddur, a railway station on the Mysore Railways. "There is nothing in India or in all Asia," says Sir Sydney Low speaking of these grand falls, "more remarkable in its own way than this skillful and successful effort to utilize and transmute some of the wasted forces of nature and it says much for the Mysore Administration."

A recent commendable enterprise of the Mysore Government in connection with the industrial life of the people is the starting of a sugar factory on a very large scale. The Mysore sugar is already on the market and is in no way inferior to the foreign sugar.

(Continued on page 37.)

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FRONT PAGE EVENTS

A Chronicle Of A Street

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Our friend Omar is a gentle, observer of things, of the flux of events, as they happen from day to day, not only as they are featured on the front page of newspapers, but also as he sees them in his immediate environment, in his street, his home, his club, his friends, those events which have their values in the minds of men, that Abu Bekr of Nur Bag has taken to Khaddar, and is developing of a Khaddar Mentality, that Paul D'Souza did not vote for Cowasji Jehangir, that Subramaniyam is getting more friendly with Dandekar, that Jeewanji of Jamshed Bag is reading saner and purer Gujrati, that homes in his street have more Swadeshi curtains, that Indian brassware is replacing cheap foreign wares, that Gertie is becoming Goolbanu. He is a registrar of such events which please his heart. He is a lover of history, and of the changing ways of men, and the decline and fall of races, of man in many climes, of the Frenchman in Germany, of the German in Paris, of the English Tourist on the Continent, of the same individual in the Orient.

His street has many epoch-making events to offer, every house furnishes him a front-page news, now so sweeter, so hopeful of the future as the one where Gertie is becoming Goolbanu or Goolbai. To him these events are of as great an import as the triumph of Japan over Russia. Goolbanu has reconquered for him his lands, and all that he holds most dear. Omar has drunk tears with his sherbet since he began to see things as they ought to be seen, since he began to see everything he held dear labelled and priced in foreign currency.

THE IRON IN HIS SOUL.

In spite of some limitations of his environment, his education, his bringing up, he had looked beyond with pathetic thirst and desire towards Afghanistan, Persia, Turkestan, which were experimenting with liberty, free lands where his Mahomedan brothers were interpreting their religion in a different way. He knew that things were happening, which were bringing him nearer to his Hindu brother, events of first rate importance in his street, events which bind different sections of Indians together. Of course, there was the past lying in the nerves of his brain. Yet the peculiar condition of this ancient land, made him take the only possible view of his own place in the political life of the country. Peoples are born to be free and yet some are in chains, the iron of the bonds was in his heart.

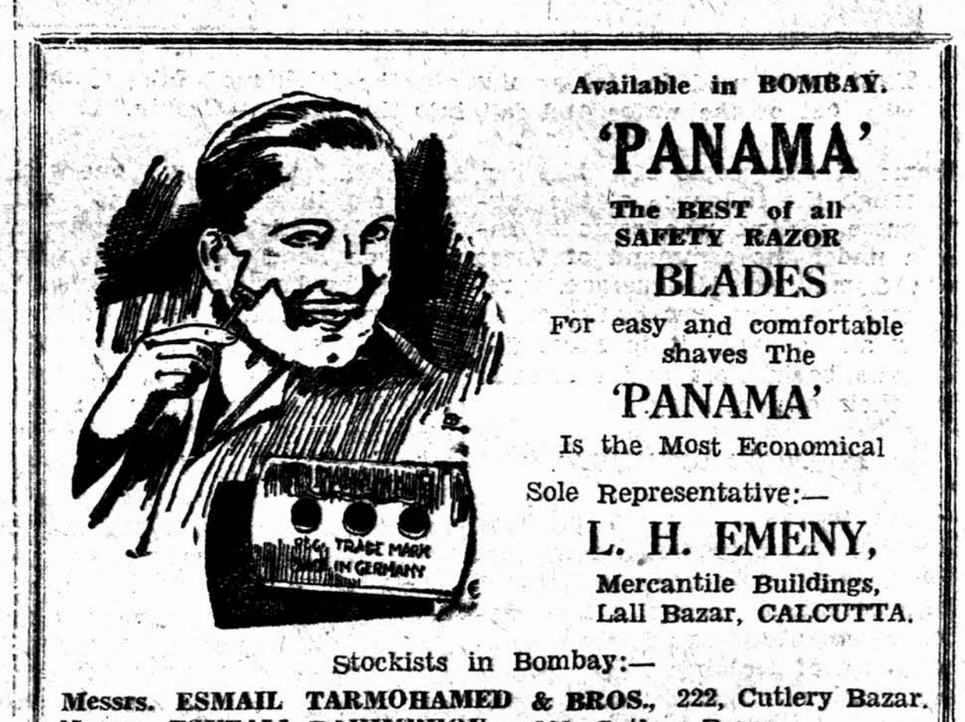
Allah who was kind to other Moslems, was not on good terms with him. Some people were heartlessly exploiting religions for their own purposes. He was a helpless observer but he had seen through the game like thousands of his fellow Moslems. It was as plain as day-light. As he had imagination and as he had his limitations, he could see with sympathy how his friends were perambulated into inevitable divisions, how a master musician by extraordinary powers of his magic lured his innocent countrymen into abortive channels. He was patient as we all orientals are. To get up on a buiscuit box at the corner of his street and harangue them would be a fatality, his pain was not of that order. In the silence of the twilight he shared it with his friends for those millions of his brothers who seem to be unaware of Omar and his like.

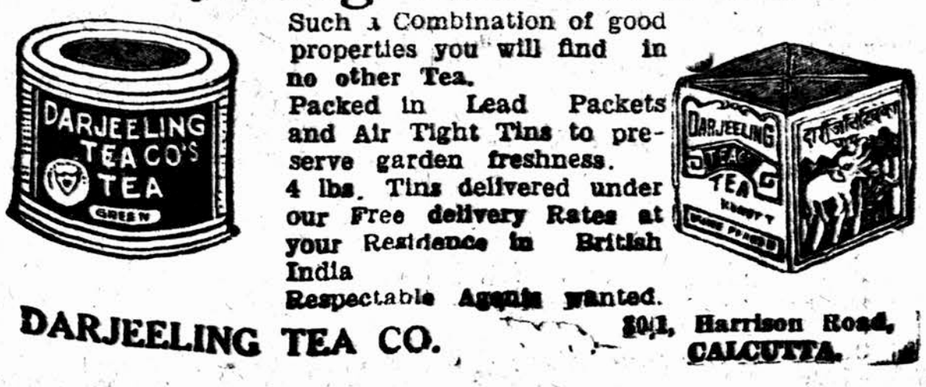
A DREAMER.

His Pan-Islamism had mellowed into a beautful dream. It overlapped and had contacts with those wonderful republics in Russia, where a new type of Mahomedan was finding a beautiful expression. Unshackled by dogma or by a vigorous outline his ideals of brotherhood went beyond men of his faith and included his countrymen of all castes and creeds. His street was filled with human types in different stages of evolution who figured in varied ways on the front-page of his paper. He was neither Balzac nor Dickens, nor that quaint author of "Vanity Fair"—he was a deeper student of human nature, he looked kindly on men and their ways, even on their eccentricities. Our skies are blue, our fields are green, there is no mist on our streets, nor are they heartlessly cobbled. Our kindness may not be socialised, nor codified, nor in the policeman's baton though we may lack dust bins and have not organised hatred or love. Our attitudes in our streets are gentler than in London or Rome. Signs of social democracy as understood in Berlin or Stuttgart were lacking, stains of "pan-supari" were on the street, rags of papers which ought to have been in the dustbin were flying about yet, there seemed to be more humanity and variety, more genuine play of individuality, than in the clean regimentation of Western street. He loved truth and cleanliness, so he naturally sighed for clean streets with the humanism that you associate with the East. He looked into the future with an inward desire that somehow things may turn well in our way. Peoples had lived gloriously in the past from the days of Mohenjo-Daro to the day of Bahadur Sha and yet somehow to-day he was looking to other lands for evaluating the progressive changes of his mind and street, and he was not happy.

Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Hussain, of the Bombay Civil Service who has been appointed as Member of Council, Junagadh State, has been serving as Oriental Translator to the Government of Bombay for the last 5½ years.

He saw children in the street, heirs of ages, and wondered if they would be happier, and what is infinitely more valuable, free, free from foreign patronage and from the yoke of basfard Truth. The foreign ships come laden with foreign thoughts, they land their goods at his threshold. Why God or Allah should be so unkind, why should he not annotate them in their own way, give them an Indian interpretation for chridren who to-day at leats are caught in the folds of foreign pythons. Surely, we are not so bankrupt of thought, that we cannot give a new orientation to foreign thoughts. Truth may have no latitudes, but it is unwelcome when landed by cruisers.

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Shooting Fish with Cross-Bow

Fisherfolk in Many Parts of India Still Follow Quaint Primitive Methods

On the mainland of India various primitive methods of fishing are employed, from the fire-hardened wooden spear-shaft to the barbed spear or harpoon, the bow and arrow, and its development, the cross-bow, writes Mr. James Hornell, F.L.S., late Director of Fisheries to the Government of Madras in "The Blue Peter."

Spearing fish by torchlight is particularly fascinating. In the South of India, where the shore is fringed with rocks or reefs, the villagers turn out, on dark nights, at low tide, armed with huge torches made of palm leaves rolled and bound together. With these they wade out and seek the fish in the pools and shallows.

In the delta of the Ganges the fishermen place a torch on the fore-end of their canoe, and while a paddler gently propels the bark, his companion stands up in the prow ready to launch his spear at any inquisitive fish attracted by the blaze.

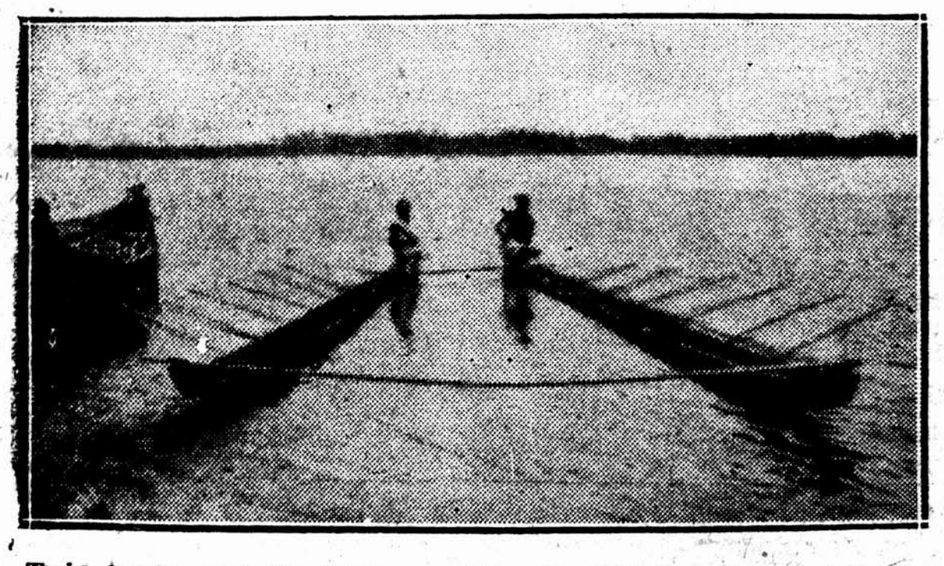
Shooting fish with arrows is practised by some of the Gangetic fishermen, and it is a method in which they acquire remarkable proficiency.

A screen made of canes, used as a barrier net—Cochin.

In comparatively modern times some of the people of Malabar, through the influence of the Portuguese soldiers who came to India under the command of Vasco da Gama and Albuquerque, replaced the string-bow by the cross-bow and adapted it to shoot fish in the backwaters and streams of their own country.

IN THE LACCADIVES.

But to see primitive methods employed in a perfected form and on a large scale one must visit the Laccadive Islands, a little archipelago about two hundred miles west of Malabar, the people of which are akin to those of the mainland. Here the harpoon and the pronged spear are in everyday use. By means of the former large swordfish are frequently captured. The iron head of the harpoon, usually armed with a single barb, is socketed upon the end of a long wooden shaft and attached to it by one end of a lines so that when the fish is struck and the harpoon head dislodged, the fisherman by hauling on this line, may retrieve the fish when its strength is exhausted by the struggle. The fish must, however, first be lured to within striking distance and, for this purpose, the bait generally used is a flying fish. To catch the elusive flying fish the native sets forth at night in his little boat of sewn planks, on which occasion the weapon used is the compound spear consisting of two concentrically disposed circlets of pointed sticks at the end of the spear shaft. To attract the fishes, torches of cocoanut leaves are burned, and often one hundred to two hundred fish are taken in a single night by one crew. When live bait is not available the natives employ cunningly cared wooden fish about ten inches long, which they dangle from a short line at the end of a primitive fishing-rod.



Twin boats used for taking mullets, the frightened fish jump out of the water and fall into the canoes.—Cochin.

Shooting fish with the cross-bow.—Malabar.

FISH TRAPS

Of all the peoples of India, the Bengalis, Assamese and the hill folk to the eastward show the greatest ingenuity in the contriving of devices for trapping fishes: dams, weirs, snares, hand and cage traps and highly specialized and complex apparatus for capturing particularly wary species.

Of fish traps proper, the simplest and most primitive is the truncated basketwork cone, open at each end. A typical trap of this nature ranges from two to two-and-a-half feet high. The lower aperture is usually a couple of feet wide; the upper one is made just large enough to permit the arm and hand to enter comfortably. The sides are made of split bamboos, or thin straight rods, bound together with hoops of various materials. The fisherman, wading in the shallow waters, at every few steps, drops the trap into the water, pressing the wide mouth into the mud with his left hand; he then passes his right hand through the narrow upper opening and gropes round for any fish that the trap may have covered.

Of cage traps the variety is endless. The trap from which these are derived is merely a short cylinder of grass matting that sieves out fry and prawns from the waters of a little tunnel. This simple form has elaborations in various districts.

In Sonapur backwater, in the Ganjam district of Madras, huge semi-permanent corrals of great area are built up of jungle poles and coarse tatty grass. Long lines of converging screens shepherd the fish to the openings of the corral. Other screens within lead the fish and prawns towards the inner chambers, where basket-work traps are placed invitingly in the corners where the water is deep and apparently free from danger. At low tide the corral is left more or less high and dry, and then the fishermen enter and remove their captures.

Traps are not used extensively in sea fishing except where rocky bottom occurs in shallow water, but where they are employed they show an advanced stage of evolution.

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A History Of HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

The Great French Revolution: Louis XVI, Prisoner Of Paris.

By PROSCOS

(The first six articles on the French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 16th December, 13th and 27th January, and 10th, 17th and 24th February.)

The Assembly had drawn up the Declaration of Rights of Man and of the Citizen couched in bombastic but ambiguous language, and Louis, still hopeful of foreign interference, postponed his sanction to them. Instead of taking advantage of the moderates in the Assembly like Mirabeau, he listened to the Queen and the advisers at Court, and prepared to reach Metz, where he was to be joined by a German and Austrian army under General Bouille. Joined by his loyal officers, the nobles, and his friends, he would attack Paris and Versailles and declare the Assembly an illegal and revolutionary organisation. Banquests were held at the Court in Versailles where the ladies regaled the officers of the army with wine and merriment, put the white cockade on their hats, and trampled under their feet the national red-white-blue cockade. The news of these fateful banquets spread to Paris where the people thoroughly understood the Royal game, and made ready to act.

THE MARCH TO VERSAILLES

On Oct. 4th, Danton, Marat and Loustalot summoned the people of Paris to face the army and prepare for the invasion. On Oct. 5th a strong band of gallant women under the command of Maillard, the hero of the capture of the Bastille, reached the Hotel de Ville with cries for bread and arms. From there they marched to Versailles. Hungry and soaked with rain they reached the Assembly, where they were well received by the members and were allowed food and rest. In the afternoon, an army of men started for Versailles and Lafayette followed at the head of the National Guards in the evening. The Court was seized with terror as they learnt that the whole of Paris, rich and poor, men and women, had surrounded Versailles. For the whole night the people thronged the streets, and in the morning an entrance was obtained into the palace. Women rushed into the Queen's bedchamber, but she had fled to the King's apartments. The invasion of the palace was another fateful blow to the throne, and Louis had to agree to enter a carriage in which he was taken to Tuilleries, a free monarch, but prisoner of the people of Paris. Henceforth, there were to be "Citizen Kings" and Emperors who were to claim the thrones on the backs of hypnotised soldiers, but there were to be no more kings according to the Machiavellian principle of Divine Right.

Camille Desmoullin writes at this time "The King is at the Louvre, the National Assembly at the Tuilleries, the channels of circulation are cleared, the market place is full of sacks of corn, the National Exchequer is being replenished, the mils are turning, the traitors are flying, the slavelings are down, the aristocracy is expiring"; but this rosy picture of a resurrected France only remained true in the optimistic eyes of the gallant writer. France still lived a tale of bitter woe.

Baily, the middle-class mayor of Paris, and Lafayette, the chivalrous betrayer of the Revolution and commander of the National Guards, now became important personages at Paris; as Duport, Lamneth and Barnave were important in the Assembly; and between them they commenced to establish the power of the middle classes in France. They assumed like Hitler of the New Germany, the censorship of pamphlets, posters, newspapers, meetings and all French literature in order to see that the power which had destroyed monarchy may not spell their doom. On October 21st, three hundred well-to-do, middle-class men applied to the Assembly for declaration of martial law, and the measure was adopted with only two dissenting voices of Marat and Robespier.

SPREAD OF INTRIGUES

France now became a cobweb of intrigues. The dreams of the Duke d'Orleans to secure for himself the throne of France were cut short when he was sent as ambassador to England; but Monsieur, the King's brother, had all hopes to occupy the royal throne. Mirabeau plotted to get into the ministry, and in order to improve his finances pledged, himself "to aid the King with his knowledge, his power and his eloquence, in whatever Monsieur will judge useful to the State and in the interest of the King." Intrigues also spread to the Courts of London, Vienna and Madrid and in some parts of Germany, and the mention of "Pitt's money" became a daily occupation in Paris streets. Moreover, the middle classes were completely armed and they had realised and decided that it was no more useful to seek the assistance of the people.

The most treacherous act of the Assembly was the division of the population of France, on a motion by Sieys, into "active' and "passive" citizens, the former only being enfranchised and the latter deprived of all political rights. Thus a deliberate blow was struck by the middle classes to the principle of universal adult suffrage. A complicated system of indirect elections was introduced which reduced democracy to a middle class oligarchy.

However an administrative law established complete local self-government and thus 30,000 municipalities or "sections" were created in France which were destined to play a great revolutionary role in the coming period. The maximum advantage was taken of these municipalities by all sections of the people, and they soon came to serve as active centres of organisation. A fuitile attempt was made by the Assembly to limit the activities of the Municipalities "to the administration of the department and the district for all that concerned the functions they should have to exercise by delegation from the general administration." The municipalities refused to accept this clause, and its existence was neglected.

The right of taxation was now vested in the Assembly and the ministers and state officials were made responsible to the legislatures. It was decided that no member of the Assembly should become a minister, and this decision always to remain in the "opposition" deprived Mirabeau and perhaps many other political opportunists of the chance of fulfilling their personal ambitions. The vital decision of the Assembly was reached to expropriate all church properties and dispose them off by public auction.

GRAND NATIONAL FESTIVAL

The Assembly having successfully used the masses against the King, having obtained the sanction of the King for the Declaration of Rights, having so arranged its democratic snares as to vest all powers in the middle classes, and having completed the plan of appropriating for themselves all church properties, felt supremely gratified by its achievements and decided to celebrate its victory in the "Fete of the Federation" on 14th July, 1790.

The fete was a tremendous event in that during this grand national festival the people had an opportunity to inhale the intoxicating breath of triumph, and feel in this expression of mass energy the full vigour and strength of a united people. The most significant achievement of the fete was the free willing labour contributed by the people of Paris, rich and poor, men, women and children, artisans, masons, carpenters, clerks, soldiers and officials, to prepare the Champ de Mars for the festival. This communistic expression of labour was the first fruit of the great revolution. On that memorable day thousands took the oath "to the Constitution, as decreed by the National Assembly and accepted by the King" and Louis, now tamed by the white heat of a people in revolt, repeated "I, King of the French, swear to use all the power reserved to me by the Constitutional Act of the State to maintain the Constitution decreed by the National Assembly and accepted by me." The oath was repeated with fervour by the people, but the King and many others on that day had many mental reservations, many plans, ambitions and temptations to deceive this vast mass of honest and credulous humanity which trusted so blindly and so dangerously the few master-gamblers on the chess board of politics. Everyone was intoxicated with the spirit created by the festival, and it was only Marat, the noblest, bravest and most trustworthy leader of the people, who sounded a note of pessimism and a note of warning, "Why this unbridled joy? Why this evidences of foolish liveliness? The Revolution, as yet, has been merely a sorrowful dream for the people!"

ROCKS AHEAD.

Democracy was established, and the upper sections of the middle class now began a desperate struggle to hold in their hands the reins of power, controlling the King, the Assembly and the people. Thus began a regime of corruption, betrayals and selfishness which seemed to cast into oblivion the scandals of the King and his Court. Fascism is not a dreadful tale of modern history, its dismal footprints are found on many pages of human history.

But the middle classes were foolish to assume to themselves the task of Government, for they did not know the rocks which lay ahead. The State was bankrupt. Politicians always immersed in their game of petty intrigues, are ever aroudsed by the death grip of inevitable economic laws. The old regime had left a burden for the revolution. An extraordinary tax was levied, futile attempts were made to raise loans, a forced paper currency was introduced and a hundred million worth of church property was ordered to be sold. But the credit of the country was lost. France was surrounded by a hostile ring of enemies who were determined to destroy the germs of new ideas which were gradually smuggled within their boundaries.

The King saw the weakness of the new government and began to lay his snares to trap the weak knees of the Assembly. The emigres princes sent him assuring reports, the nobles who were victims of the revolution flocked under his banner, the order to sell church properties brought the priests to his side; and the pensioners, members of the middle classes who had invested their small capitals in manufactures, commerce and State loans, and the intelligentsia swelled the armies of the opponents of the revolution. At Lyons, Nantes, Bordeaux and other places the priests, ever the enemies of progress and custodians of self-interest, took advantage of the igorance of the people and stirred them religiously against the revolution. The small peasants afraid of their property, joined the tumult. The situation was made worse by the interference of theoretical fanatics and the impractical Voltairians, and other third-rate politicians who, not understanding the psychology of the masses, the principles of economics, and the scientific methods of administration, created a chaos which released everywhere the forces of reaction and autocracy. Thus, France presented a spectacle of despair and misery, with enemies around her and within her soil, and through this chaos the people marched forward, clearing the debris and undertaking bold measures to save at least a little of all that they had won.

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ABOUT STUDIOS AND STARS

Around Film And Theatre Land

FROM HOLLYWOOD

Carl Brisson is having his first experience wearing a beard. He wears one in the dual role he plays in "All the King's Horses." He said that he was so uncomfortable at lunch trying to eat soup, that he was cured from ever growing one.

* * * *

Mae West's new picture, "Now I'm A Lady" has started production at the Paramount Studios. The cast now includes Paul Cavanagh in the leading male role and Janet Beecher, Monroo Owsley, Dewey Robinson and Grant Withers in supporting roles. Alexander Hall is directing.

* * * *

Zora, 20-year-old leading interpreter of Javanese and Oriental dancing, will do a speciality number in Paramount's "Rumba," featuring George Raft, Carole Lombard and Margo. Zora has just completed a tour of Japan and China and was on her way to New York for a winter theatrical engagement when LeRoy Prinz, dance director, induced her to stop in Hollywood for the few day's work.

* * * *

Ending a search of more than four months, during which time Sylvia Sidney and Elissa Landi among many other important players were considered, Paramount studios announced recently that Loretta Young has been selected for the leading feminine role in Cecil B. DeMille's "The Crusades.f' She will play Berengaria, wife o' Richard-the-Lion-Hearted, the leading role to be played by Henry Wilcoxon.

* * * *

Charles Laughton is nothing if not practical. He is the possessor of a pocket knife that in addition to blades, scissors and nail file contains a miniature button hook that he uses on the set to button recalcitrant wing collars, he wears as Ruggles in Paramount's "Ruggles of Red Gap."

* * * *

"Brazen" a unique murder mystery story written by Harry Segall, has been purchased by Paramount as a possible vehicle for Cary Grant.

* * * *

Before going into his role as King Richard-the-Lion-Hearted in Cecil B. DeMille's new picture, "The Crusades" Henry Wilcoxon had a tonsil operation at a local Hollywood hospital. He says it made a great improvement.

* * * *

Claudetto Colbert, who likes an occasional cup of hot coffee between scenes of her pictures, recently appeared on "The Gilded Lily" set at Paramount with a novel coffee-maker sent to her by an admirer. This coffee-maker contains just enough coffee to make one cup when placed in a cup of water. The apparatus plugs into an electric light socket and is somewhat like a miniature percolator.

Kumari Madhuri In "SELIMA"

FROM INDIAN STUDIOS

Shri Shakti Movietone's first Social "This is Life" or "Sajiva Moorti" is entertaining packed houses at Imperial Cinema, Bombay.

SUDHA PICTURES, LTD., BOMBAY.

Except for some trick scenes, their picture "Kismat-ki-bhool" or "Kalkoot" is complete. Miss Sushila, a graduate is the new find of the Company and she has been given an important role in this picture. One or two scenes of this new-comer have been taken and from the same, the Company has very high hopes about her.

SHALINI CINETONE: KOLHAPUR.

Mr. Paburao, Painter is engaged in shooting out-door scenes from "USHA." He will shortly commence shooting in-doors in a gorgeous setting erected near the Studio.

The setting of "Kailasa" shows as if the well-known Himalayan peak is brought over to the Studio. The Company has spared no pains—and money too, to imperfect this scene.

Mr. Govindrao Tembe, has for the present stopped the shooting of 'Rajmukut" and is arranging for an outdoor at the Panhala Fort.

ADARSH CHITRA.

The advent of this Film Co. into the cinema world will mark the beginning of a new era. Many distinguished men who have already made their mark in the public life are associated with the foundation of this Company.

The first Film of the Company will be called "DHUWA DHAR" which can be mperfectly translated into English as "THE WATER FALL."

Those who have visited the famous marble Rocks of Jubbalpore will understand the significance of this Title. The Film is based upon the story written by Seth Govindas of Jubbalpore, a prominent Congress-man who is at present a Member of the Central Legislative assembly and is also in the Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Board.

The story is historical dealing with the period in the 12 century A.D. It visualises the conflict between the Kshatriyas and the Gonds and this provides a new perspective of the Modern problem of Untouchability.

The story is adopted for the screen by Sjt. DWARKA PRASAD MISRA, formerly a Member of the Legislative Assembly. The dialogues of Pandit Dwarka Prasad are crisp, simple and should be easily understood by all. The Songs which he has readopted from Surdas are chiefly characterised by pathos and an intimate understanding of the human nature.

The Art direction of this Picture is in the hands of Mr. N. K. Sil, B.A., B.L., who has made a special study of Archiology of Tripuri and Chhatisgarh. His innate artistic genius has devised settings which will be one of the outstanding featured of this picture.

The film will be directed by Babu Sukumar Chatterjee, who has put his whole heart in the making of this picture. Mr. Chaterjee's varied experience in Hollywood, will, no doubt, be very helpful in producing this Picture.

The Company has bought The AJANTA'S Studio, and will be shortly iremovng their office there.

SAGAR MOVIETONE.

In Mr. K. M. Munshi's "VENGEANCE IS MINE" Sabitadevi adds one more role of great credit. "VENGEANCE IS MINE" will be the next release at the Imperial Cinema.

Mr. Chimanlal Luhar will be starting with his retinue to Hyderabad for "SILVER KING." "JUDGMENT OF ALLAH" will be released on Id ohlidays in many prominent places. Mr. K. P. Ghose will be starting his new picture very shortly.

EAST INDIA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

Mr. Modhu Bose has nearly finished "Selima" the screen version of a tale of tumultous passions and thrilling romance in the mediaeval East. The leading roles are taken by reputed artists such as the charming Miss Madhvi, Miss Indubala (the renowned Indian Comedenne and Gulhamid, supported by Miss Radhabai, Athallali, Mazhar Khan, Pahelwan, Lalla, Passandin, Gulam Rusul, Nihar Pala, Fil Md. and Nandkishore.

PIONEER FILM CO. (CALCUTTA).

Their latest Hindi pictures "Khudadad" and "Asmat-Ka-Moti" with the renowned and popular-most Indian screen and Stage star Miss Patience Cooper in the leading role.

The screen version of a devotional plot from the South Indian History "Nallathangal" in Tamil, is being produced under the direction of Mr. P. Gosh, the popular technician. The technical side of this picture is handled by the veteran screen technicians Messrs. Paul Briquet, A. R. Bradburn and K. Schulneister. Miss Rathnabai, Miss Saraswati (both of South Indian Stage fame) and Krishnamurthy take the leading roles. Their latest picture in Tamil, is awaiting release.

CINEMA GOSSIP

"Bengal Lancer" Is High

The principal male players in Paramount's ambitious "Lives of a Benga Lancer" average a height of six feet one and a half inches, with Gary Cooper Sir Guy Standing and Monte Blue bringing up the average with six feet, two inches each.

* * * *

COLLECTS OLD CHARTS.

Henry Wilcoxon, who is being featured as King Richard-the-Lion-Hearted in Cecil B. DeMille's production of "The Crusades" for Paramount, has taken to collecting old nautical charts since he recently purchased a yacht, the Wanderlure.

* * * *

MAE SINGS OPERATIC TUNE IN NEW MOVIE.

In her new film, "Now I'm A Lady,, Mae, conforming with the title, wi sing an operatic area. She has selected the beautiful "My Heart At Thd Sweet Voice" from th Saint Saen "Samson and Delilah" for her flight into higher music.

Hollywood Is Unreal

"Living in Hollywood, as compared with living in Paris or London, is like donning a pair of blinders, like those worn by horses. Hollywood is a village filled with funny people, who have practically no interest in things outside the motion picture capital. They are divorced from the world about them." —*Charles Boyer.*

* * * *

Sincere Criticism

"I welcome sincere criticism. If I can be called successful, it is becaus I have accepted and tried to profit be every sincere criticism of myself and my work. —*Joan Crawford.*

* * * *

Not A Gentleman

"I modestly admit that I was brought up well—I was taught to hold a knife and fork. I had many advantages and never had to work for things. But, as a matter of fact, I'm not such a gentleman in real life."—*Franchot Tone.*

Ragini Devi And Syt. Choodeker In "Rangabhoomi"

BANANA SWEETS IN EMERGENCY

Bananas, which are cheap and are in season in winter as well as in summer, can be used to make all kinds of puddings and sweets. They are especially useful in emergencies.

Banana souffle, for instance, is a quickly made and delicious sweet. Mash four large or five or six small bananas and put them through a sieve. Add two ounces of castor sugar, the juice of a lemon, its grated rind, and a few drops of vanilla essence. Mix thoroughly with the beaten yolks of three eggs, then lightly fold in the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Put the mixture into a greased souffle tin, and bake in a hot oven for twenty to thirty minutes, or steam for thirty to thirty-five minutes. Another quickly made light pudding is as follows:—Mash six bananas and mix with two ounces of castor sugar. Then blend smoothly a level tablespoonful of cornflour with half a breakfastcupful of milk, add a few drops of almond essence, and mix with the banana pulp. Grease a pie-dish and cover the bottom with crushed ratafia biscuits or stale spongecake crumbs, put on top a layer of banana, then more crumbs and a sprinkling of chopped walnuts. Fill up the dish like this and put a layer of crumbs on the top Bake in the oven for three-quarters of an hour.

Banana and raisin pudding is made by mixing together the pulp of six bananas with four ounces of fine breadcrumbs, two ounces of castor sugar, and the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Add two or three ounces of seedless raisins and two beaten eggs. Put into a greased basin and steam for two hours. Bananas are excellent when stewed. They should be peeled and cut in halves lengthways, then simmered gently with water, sugar, and lemon-juice. When cooled a little, add sherry or maraschino to flavour. They are, perhaps better still if cooked in a thick syrup, made by boiling first half a pound of sugar with half a pint of water. Then drop in the bananas, and add the flavourings when cooked

One or two cold sweets are made as follows. For banana trifle line a glass dish with slices of spongecake spread with jam. Sprinkle over them a glass of sherry. Mash four or five bananas with a little castor sugar and a few drops of vanilla essence, and pile on top of the cake. Cover with custard and decorate with whipped cream and slices of banana covered with chopped pistachio nuts. For banana fool rup four bananas through a sieve, and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Whip in lightly a break-fastcupful of cream or custard and serve in custard cups. Another simple but interesting sweet is made by slicing four or five bananas. Place them in a fireproof glass dish, squeeze the juice of a small lemon over them and dot with small pieces of butter. Cook in a moderate oven until tender, then sprinkle a little rum or sherry over it and dust with nut-meg. Leave to cool.—"Manchester Guardian."

JOAN CRAWFORD PREFERS WHITE ROASTER

And Greta Garbo The Most Ancient Car

ALL the dark glasses and false mustachios in the world fail to keep the stars incognito at their own studios. To their co-workers, their individual habits stand out as plainly as the nose on Jimmy Durante's face.

A visitor may tour the entire Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and not see Marion Davies, Joan Crawford, Norma Shearer, or any of the stars who are certain to be there. But the studio workers have become accustomed to their ways and habits.

Upon seeing a blonde four-year-old girl hurrying into the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio restaurant for lunch, one may be sure to see Wallace Beery close by. Little Caro Ann is his adopted daughter and is a constant companion of her famous father.

A sharp bark from a small Dachshund is a signal that Marion Davies is not far away. He has been the star's constant companion since she brought him from Europe several years ago. He is always on guard outside the sound stage door where Miss Davies is working.

By merely walking along "dressing-room row" it is easy to detect Ramon Novarro's presence. As soon as Ramon enters his dressing-room he sits down at the piano and begins to sing. His clear melodious voice is easily recognized. Ramon plays his own accompaniments when he rehearses a song.

Following a maid carrying large armfuls of clothes weighing many pounds would lead one to the dressing-room of lovely Norma Shearer, who has had different changes of hoop-skirts for a new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer starring picture.

It doesn't require a detective to find Joan Crawford. If her small white roadster is parked outside a sound stage there is sure to be a brown-and-green portable dressing-room on the set. If mine is being played she is more than likely inside repairing her make-up. If not, and a glance around the set reveals many of the crew wearing gardenias one may be sure she is somewhere nearby. Every morning Miss Crawford brings a box of gardenias to the studio for distribution.

A boy emerging from the studio restaurant with a half-pint glass of grapefruit juice is a sure sign that Helen Hayes is on the set. Every afternoon at four, while the rest of the cast partake of tea, ice cream and other things Miss Hayes has her favourite drink—grapefruit juice.

Yes, even Miss Garbo can be found—by selecting the most ancient car at the studios—a model from the year 1925.

WOULD SCRAP SYSTEM OF CENSORSHIP

If He Was Dictator

(Producer of the unusual Gaumont-British Sound Magazine. Author of several books on the cinema, writes to he "Film Weekly."

I should scrap the present system of censorship, which I, frankly, cannot understand. With it would go the idea of "Adult" and "Universal" certificates. Films that passed my censorship could be shown to anybody anywhere. This would undoubtedly mean cutting out much of the present vulgarity on the screen in certain other directions I should give film-more latitude and arrange for a steady supply of films solely for children.

I should order every director to make at least one film a year entirely in the open country, away from the artificiality of the studio.

I should try to get rid of national prejudices. It does not matter whether a film is British, American, or German, so long as it is good, and the sooner that is realised the better. The cinema must be international.

I should work for the independence of the film industry, and would cut it free from tettering connections with literature and the stage. Though quite excellent films can be made from novels filmland must learn to stand on its own feet instead of on everybody else's toes.

Above all, as a pacifist, I should put my foot down on all war propaganda and forbid all productions to show inspections of troops or launchings of battleships, or, in more subtle ways to glorify and perpetuate militarism.

"CARIOCA" CATCHES ON IN GERMANY

German young men and women are learning to sway to the rhythm of the Carioca. A film depicting 50 different couples performing the 27 movements of this new dance has been made by a Berlin company, and is proving most popular.

"THE RENAISSANCE THEATRE"

By G. K. Sheshangiri B.A.

Recognizing the clamant need for a new virtuosity and a healthier atmosphere in our Theatre and the unity of interpretation and intention of the two mighty modern mediums of sociological expression, the stage and the screen, this organization has been formed at Madras, with the avowed object of fostering the Theatre-Art in all its aspects and of making it something more than a casual entertainment—an organic part of the life of the communit. In our country the immense possibilities of the Theatre-Art as a potent factor in the moral, cultural, aesthetic and political progress of humanity have not yet been adequately realised. There could be no more fruitful education in taste, no better breeding of the society than in a nation wide field of theatric revival. What legislation has failed to do, what revolution has failed to achieve, what traditional religion cannot offer, the stage and the screen can. The riddle of life can be more easily solved on the stage and the screen, than in this wide world through "all the world is a stage." The particular persons and events shown on the stage and the screen may not be existent and yet the play has a meaning and value which has a higher and more abiding reality than the existent things. The imagined persons and events may be "such stuff as dreams are made of" and yet they help us to understand the reality. After all "the play's the thing" the rest are shadows: and above all the play and its production on the stage or the screen is the thing wherein we can catch the conscience of the people. And the 'play' and its "production" constitute the elements of the Theatre-Art. And for its execution, action, movement, gestures words, music, dancing, poetry speech and silence, light and shade, line and colour scene paintings, furnishing and costumes are needed. Through the rhythmic unison of all these elements a new unique art is evolved, and that is this Theatre-Act. In fact it is the meeting place of all the arts and sciences and in their harmonious blending the maintenance of the just balance artistic imagination and scientific invention is the chief thing required for its proper and effective execution.

The supreme necessity in fixing the proper values of these constituent elements of the Theatre-Art, and evolving a new technique in its presentation sweeping away the cobwebs of the past, and at the same time preserving the distinctive features of our indigenous drama and dance, is immdiate, if our stage and screen are to play their legitimate part in all our nation building activities. It is with this ideal before us, that "The Renaissance Theatre" is started.

We are out to wipe out the social stigma attached to the stage and screen by making cultured ladies and gentlemen, take to this kind of work as a mission in life, and not as a patronising hobby or an unworthy profession and to boldly declare war on all the crude conventionalities in our Theatre-Art wherever they might occur and to make the produced play on the stage and screen an artistic product and a sociological factor reflecting the New Ideology of Young India.

Our ambition is to rescue the Theatre-art from the clutches of the cheap jack and the charlatan and to build an "Exemplary Theatre" where we can make the produced play a living art and a worthy gift to society the art of acting something better than a pick-me-up an intimate communion with the creative principle in man, and the theatre something different from a nectic bar—a glorious temple which would be a thing of beauty and a joy for ever.

We hope that in days to come this Renaissance Theatre would be the symbol of a cultural unity, a beneficent bond offering to its audiences and intelligent and provocative "Criticism of Life". A batch of this Renaissance Theatre artistes are now at Poona for the production of "Chandrasena" for the past three months, as a Tamil Talkie at the Prabhat Studio. Availing of this opportunity, we want to show to the Poona public something of the work we are doing at Madras. And we have arranged for a Variety Show at the Vijayanand Theatre on Monday the 4th March at 9 p.m. The main feature of this programme will be the production of "Kattai Vandi" "The Bullock cart"—a highly farcical, highly musical extravaganza in Tamil. The main purpose of this comic opera is to laugh music out of the drama proper and to discriminate between opera and prose-drama. The play is one continuous story built round a single central situation with a common place subject made fantastic in its evolution and contains many organic song numbers paradies of popular tunes bers parodies of popular tunes which do essential work in the play and not merely please the ear and its chief merit lies in skilfully transplanting the humorous situations and theatrical technique of Gilbert on to the Tamil stage. Altogether this is a new thing and, calls for public sympathy and intelligent criticism. We hope that the familians at Poona especially will not miss opportunity of witnessing this play. Besides, the programme will include a number of other musical items. The Poona public will have an opportunity of hearing good classical Karnatic music. We appeal to the public to patronise us in large numbers and thus incidentally help the Renaissance Theatre to be placed on a sure foundation.

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

The producing team of Merian C. Cooper and Ernest B. Schoedsack will reunite for RKO Radio's production of "The Last Days of Pompeii."

The last picture made by this pair was "King Kong."

Each of the pictures made by them was marked by something new in the way of spectacular production and all were profit makers.

In "The Last Days of Pompeii" according to Cooper there will be production of an even more spectacular nature.

"Ordinarily," Cooper said, the city of Pompeii is associated with the eruption of Vesuvius. In the picture Vesuvius will be but one of many unusually spectacular features. We hope Schoedsack and I—to bring to the screen something really new and vital in the way of theme, treatment and production.

"We can truthfully say we are more enthusiastic over 'The Last Days of Pompeii' than we were over any of our previous productions."

MANOHAR FILM (CALCUTTA).

Messrs. Ramakishan and Murlidhar, are both busy with an extra-ordinary picture "Divine Sacrifice" or "Quimti-Qurban" with Miss Roase and Master Khalil in the leading roles. These are supported by a strong cast such Md. Hussain, Abbas Mustapha, Gulam Hussain, Aga Jan Kashmir and others.

Messrs. Manohar will soon release the Pioneer's extra-ordinary musical romance "Asmat Ka-Moti," in Hindi with the reputed star Miss Patience Cooper in Punjab and other centres.

Books And Their Writers

Mirabai's Songs

SONGS OF MIRABAI. Translated from the original Hindi by R.C. Tandan. Published by Hindi Mandir, Allahabad. Price, Rs. 1

The four centuries that have rolled by since this the sweetest and most rapturous-tongued of poetesses of India thrilled all Rajputana by her songs in praise of her "Beloved Giridhar Nagar" —the Divine Cowherd of Brindaban, Krishna—have not only not dimmed the popularity of these songs but have gone to make them the current coin throughout the length and breadth of this country and have elevated their author to the front rank among the poet-saints of India. Though, as pointed out by Mr. Tandan in his Introduction, even the main facts of her career—the dates of her birth, marriage and death, the very names of her parents and husband—have been subjects of controversy among those who have written about her, her poems establish beyond doubt one central fact of her life, namely that her overmastering love divine for Krishna and her appearances in public in the company of "commonplace" devotees of the same deity, was least relished in her family and court circles and finally led to a permanent breakaway from her home and hearth. She refers to this incident again and again in her songs. In one poem she says:

"I am true to my Master.

Why should I feel abashed, O comrade, now that I have danced in public?

All day I feel no hunger, nor find any rest; at night my sleep is gone.

The secret arrow of love has pierced my heart and has come out on the other side.

My family and kin have swarmed round me like bees.

But Mira is the servant of Lord Giridhar. The ridicule of the world has lost its sting for me."

Again she sings:

"Jewels and pearls shall I wear no more. Long ago did I refuse these.

My ornaments are this two-stringed rosary and the mark of the sandal paste.

The prestige of my royal house have I set at naught and I have wondered with the saints.

Daily do I go to the temple of Lord Hari and dance to the clapping of the palms.

I care not for the conventional life of an elderly daughter-in-law and my veil have I discarded.

The great Teacher is my refuge. To Him I bow, lying down on the floor."

It may be imagined what scandal and what sorrow such a defiance of conventions by a young princess of the royal household must have caused among the families on both her husband's and parents' sides. Perhaps, the succession of bereavements which overwhelmed her—the loss of her mother, grand father, husband, father and father-in-law—before she was quite twenty-four contributed in no small measure to her drifting away from family circles which must shown cold shoulder to her in an increasing measure because of her willful ways.

But the mystical and all consuming love for the divine "Giridhar" appears to have been inborn with her and manifested itself at a very early age. Though poetry of this mystical type is very commonly to be met with in India in the compositions of the saints of the Bhakti school, there is an entrancing beauty about some of Mirabai's songs that is rarely matched by others. Here are two which find a place in Mr. Tandan's collection:

"O friend, all the world sleeps I, the desolate one, sit awake.

There is one like me who sitting in her palace of peasure, strings together a necklace or pearls.

Of another one, I know also, who weaves a garland of tears.

The whole night I pass counting the stars: when shall the hour of joy arrive?

The Lord of Mira is Giridhar Nagar: it is by meeting Him that my anguish will be calmed."

and

"The mad clouds have come; from Hari they have brought me no news.

Frogs, peacocks and papihas, all are crying: the cuckoo too sounds out a note.

It is pitched dark: the lightening gleams and terrifies the desolate one so.

The gentle breeze is moaning airs and then the rain pours down in heavy torrents.

down in heavy torfrents.

The black serpent hisses with the anguish of separation.

To Mira Hari has grown so dear!"

Only fifty songs have been given in Mr. Tandan's work. The English translation has been creditably done, preserving the spirit as well as some of the beauty of the original. Of course, the real "starry-sweet" beauty of Mirabai's songs can only be seen in the original Hindi.

The Prophet's Letters.

BALAGH—E—MOBIN. By Maulavi Muhammad Hifz-ur-Rahman Seoharvi, Maktaba-e-Islamia, Seohara, District Bijnor, U. P. 9½" x 6". Pp. 295. Paper Cover. Rs. 2.

It is a matter of gratification that really good books on Islam are being written by persons who are competent to do it. The book under review is one of such books. It deals with only one aspect of the Prophet's life as shown in his letters written to the various non-Muslim rulers and governors of his times calling upon them to accept the new faith—Islam. This is the only book of its kind in Urdu since it exhaustively deals with one important subject only, viz., the way in which the founder of Islam called other non-believers to his faith.

The book is divided into three parts. The first deals with the principles which govern or ought to govern "tabligh" (call to the faith of Islam) and the learned author describes how the Prophet, by his very life, preached Islam and brought about a wonderful change for the better in the life and customs of the people around him. The second part gives the text of the various letters sent to the neighbouring kings and governors asking them to believe in the new faith of Islam. These letters have been profusely annotated so that all the circumstances and facts may become clear to the readers. The third explains certain points like "Qatl-e-Murtad" (penalty of death for an apostate), "Jehad" (waging wars in defence of faith), "Jizya" (poll-tax), etc., to which reference has been made in the previous pages. The author rightly says that the laws of wars enunciated by Islam are a model in themselves and in this connection explains the circumstances in which "Jizya" was levied in the early history of Islam.

The book is welcome in these days when so much misunderstanding centres round the "tabligh" movement of the Indian Musalmans, who really ought to imitate the life as led by the Prophet of Islam if they are desirous of propagating their faith in its true perspective. The book is sure to remove the present misunderstandings and bring home to the readers, both Muslims and non-Muslims, the great lesson taught by the Prophet himself in this respect. We welcome any and every attempt which clears the position of Islam and affords an opportunity to understand its teachings in their pristine glory. The book should be studied by all students of religion.

Mr. Munshi On Gujarati Literature

SHRI SAHITYA SANSAD: XII year Saraswat Satra, January 1935:

This is a report of a very important Society working for the uplift of Gujarati literature and culture showing what it has done during the last twelve years of its existence. It is an institution that owes its foundation to the dynamic energy of Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi. He is its President, its life and soul, he supplies the driving force, and its activities are regulated by the ups and downs in his life. The Annual Addresses with which he regales his hearers from the presidential chair are informative, thought-provoking, challenging but well-conceived. The mouth-piece of the Society, 'Gujarati", has undergone similar ups and downs and transfers from hand to hand. In spite of all these vicissitudes it has rendered a very good account of itself, in its celebrations this year; celebrations in various directions, such as dramas, dances speeches and poet's parties and which have lasted over a week. The report contains "in-extenso" the speech of Mr. Munshi, on the genius and individuality of old Gujarat and the prospects of new Gujarat; it is the survey of an optimist.

K.

A TRIP TO EUROPE

FOUR MONTHS IN EUROPE, by Rao Bahadur G. H. Desai, Baroda, Price Rs. 2/1.

Rao Bahadur Govindbhai has not allowed the grass to grow under his feet after he returned from his short trip to Europe. He returned in September 1934 and produced a book in November 1934 He was deputed by H.H. the Maharaja Gaekwad to the International Congress of Local Authorities (sixth session) held at Lyons in France, in July 1934 as a delegate from Baroda and also to study municipal administration and the question of elementary education, as found in Europe, with a vew to suggest reforms in the State Municipalities and family life of State subjects. The Rao Bahadur sets out in great detail in these 400 pages the results of his study of both of these questions. It will thus be seen that the book is not a Tourists' Guide or a narrative of interesting personal incidents usually found in a travel book. Those who attended and heard Mr. Montague Harris' speeches in Bombay on the subject of Local Self-Government, last year, will find in this book much familiar material. Rao Bahadur Govindbhai by his previous study and experience, as the Editor of the Baroda Gazetteer and the State's Census Commissioner was well fitted for his task. Descriptions of the work of Municipal authorities in Europe are interspersed with observation on the working of the State 'Panchayats' and 'Vishishtha Panchayats.' There are discussions on the Code Napoleon of France and the Civil Code Altogether we find it to be a very useful contribution to our knowledge of municipal life, and congratulate the writer of his valuable performance.

K.

"ADABI DUNYA

"ADABI DUNYA"—The annual Number of "Adabi Dunya" of Lahore, edited by Mr. Mansur Ahmed is among the best productions of this kind issued in India. It contains a number of plays, stories and poems by most of the well-known living Urdu poets and articles on a variety of subjects—apart from a number of illustrations including half a dozen tri-coloured pictures. Among the contributors to this number are Agha Mahomed Hashar, Premchand, "Josh" Malihabadi, Saghir Nizami and Simab Akbarabadi. The price is Re. 1 and annas four which is not high considering the rich literary material contained in it.

"NAIRANGISTAN"

NAIRANGISTAN" Special Number priced Re. 1.—This number of the well-known Delhi journal appropriately begins with a learned and instructive article on the origin and growth of Urdu. Another striking feature of the Number is the collection of some unpublished letters of well-known Urdu men of letters. "Ilaj-bil-Shaar" is a humorous and fascinating story. Besides these, there are a number of interesting articles and poems by some of the well-known poets. The number is profusely illustrated.

INDIAN REVIEW

"THE INDIAN REVIEW" February 1935, Madras.

The opening article on "Britain's Promises and Pledges (to India), read in the light of the Parliamentary debate on the J.P.C. Report makes very instructive, if ironical, reading. Apart from the other articles, the various special sections are as usual, brimful of information and enlightenment.

ARABIAN NIGHTS

SARAL ARABIAN NIGHTS, with coloured and ordinary pictures, published by Jiwanlal Amarshi Mehta, Bombay and Ahmedabad, price Rs. 4.

There are two or three translations of the "Arabian Nights" in Gujarati. The novel feature of this one is that it contain s attractive coloured illustrations and is the translation of a Bengali work which Babu Ramanand Chatterjee has published in Bengali and in which he has tried to tell the tales in a popular way, riding them of coarseness, and other unwanted features. The translator has used language which is extremely simple and homely and, therefore, the work is likey to prove as popular here as in Bengal.

K.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL.

NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF INDIAN STUDIOS —THE EDUCATED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE STUDIOS — EDUCATIONAL PICTURES, PUBLICITY—NEGLECTED NATTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES—CONCESSIONS HUNTING CERTIFICATES AND ADJECTIVES

The Photo-Cine-Radio Exhibition at the Town Hall, the Convention as well as the series of lectures at the Blavatsky Lodge sponsored by the Motion Picture Society of India have revealed instructive conditions in the film industry. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, President of the Society, who spoke about its activities and Sir M. Visvesvaraya who discussed wider film problems were listened to by an assembly made conspicuous by the absence of a great member of the producers, directors and artistes expected to be primarily interested in most of these problems. Why? Why did they remain absent? What are, precisely, the reasons for their inexplicable apathy? Do they expect that the public interest that has hitherto responded, helpfully, to the appeals from the film industry will continue to do so if they, the chief beneficiaries, remained apathetic to it?

IS THE EFFORT SUPERFLUOUS

Or, is it that those who are guiding Indian studios consider those activities and organised effort superfluous of little or no importance? Can it be that the pictures which hitherto exploit profitably the sentimental romance and religiosity of the illiterate and semi-literate is taken by them as a perpetual guarantee against the superfluous waste of time, energy and finance which a broader outlook about the industry and its national obligations would involve?

GIVE UP THE PRETENSE

If tha is so, we must give up all the lofty talk and debates about the films as an instrument of national, art, education, culture or even entertainment., we have failed until now to formulate a national policy for guiding and regulating the economic. social, educational and cultural implications and effects of the industrial output from Indian studios. The result is obvious. We have permitted, not entirely unconsciously, the Indian studios to approach the public with pictures, with the "national" particularly and profitably flavoured for them.

THE BENEVOLENT CERTIFICATES

It is true that this flavour is, frequently, sought to be offered distinction by free-pass. certificates from "leaders" and institutions from women. Is it strange,—under these circumstances, that the output from the Indian studios has, as has been now generally recognised, failed with few receptions to attract the educated audience attract the educated audience. What are the educated, producers, directors and artistes, authors, scenerio, writers. and publicity men who have been working in these studios worth. precisely to the nation? What have they been doing? What have they achieved if they have failed to arouse the interest of their own composers? What is the use of speaking and discussing "international markets" for Indian pictures when they have failed to cover a very appreciable region of the home market?

AN EXCEPTION

Take again the production of educational pictures. With probably one solitary exception, the Bombay Talkies, no Indian studio, no Indian film producer has yet thought of producing these pictures systematically. That is another big bit of the home market which the educated who have entered the Indian studios have deliberately neglected. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has drawn pointed attention to the deplorable atmosphere in the Indian studios, intellectual and social. Here again the educated as a class, seem to have shirked the national responsibilities expected from them.

FILM PUBLICITY

The alert, but unintelligent and unenlightened group who manage film publicity—not seldom without any intellectual outlook or cultural background—is found in complete charge and has been for years entrusted with enlightening the educated outside the studios of the merits of the production of the Indian studios. The general lack of response, the outcome of irresponsible publicity methods—now beginning to be recognised—of the educated to the achievements of Indian studios has, however, left unstirred the mind of those inside the studios. They have failed to mark the harm done to their interests and prestige by such chaotic arrangements. The activities of organised film institutes, like the Motion Picture Society of India might obtain for them concessions from the Government.

CONCESSIONS NOT ENOUGH

But if Indian studios seriously aspire to rival the film products of Western studios they must learn to rely on something of greater and of more lasting importance and value than

(Continued on page 31)

SRIMATI HUTHEESING

Srimati Hutheesing, whograduated at Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan Institute will present a very interesting programme of Indian dances on the 7th and the 9th inst. at the Opera House. Her dances include "On the way to Temple" "First Showers", "Bondage," "Freedom," "Fresh Reverie" Natraj", "Care Free" and "Divalee"—a dance-drama of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's poem.

Indian Architectural Design

Sober Presentment Of Evolution

"THE DESIGN DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE". Pt. I, Prof. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A. John Tiranti & Co., London, 15sh.

The measured drawings and details, published in this portfolio, are so compiled as to serve the practical needs of the average student of Indian architecture and of practising architects in the India of to-day. The illustrations in the current histories of Indian architecture are, obviously, too small as Prof. Claude Batley points out, to be of specific use to them. The plates in the volumes dealing with architecture, published by the Archaeological Department, describing particular locality or style, remain often inaccessibly costly for them. Moreover they illustrate as the author says, "only the more monumental and ornate examples in the dstrict with which they deal, omitting all reference to its smaller domestic architecture, from which, perhaps the most useful inspiration may be gleaned by architects in connection with the practice in the India of to-day." Finally, no photographs, however good, can take the place, as the author rightly points out of a measured drawing for the student or architect.

Prof. Claude Batley, has decidedly, added to the scanty. almost non-existent literature on Indian art and architecture aimed specifically to guide the creative artist and the architect. He has, consequently, entitled the portfolio, justifiably, as "Design Development of Indian Architecture." The plates, all of them drawn by the Indian students of the architectural section of Sir J. J. School of Art —the only institution in India organised for architectural education—working under him, disclose clearly the development of the varied designs embodied in the architectural heritage of India.

The portfolio has none of that sloppy, pompous, air or mystification which the majority of books and discussions on Indian art and architecture cultivate. It speaks to architects, to students of Indian architecture and about Indian architecture in unambiguous language and terms of architecture. It could be understood and be helpful at any place, East or West. where architecture could be studied as architecture. Books on Indian art and architecture due to some perverse mental attitude and sentimentality seldom register a similar appeal.

Prof. Claude Batley's portfolio may be taken as evidence of the healthy approach to art and architecture which distinguishes the endeavours for art reconstruction made during recent years on this side of the country.

K. H. V.

STUDENT LIFE AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

Vocation Of Academic Youth Is To Become Leaders In Formation Of Future Of Nation & State

By Dr. ADALBERT EBNER

With the re-organisation of political forms and economic ideas there also arose a new type of citizen in the Third Reich. The type of student and, at the same time, life at the universities have also changed. National Socialism as a view of lire has broken with individualistic thought, and replaced it by the idea of the community, of which the great final aim is the nation. The community idea demands good order and discipline; the community involves a leader and a following.

It is the task of the German universities to serve the purpose of realising the National-Socialist cultural idea by research, instruction and education. Science itself will be bound up with the nation in order to draw all inspiration for its questions and thoughts from this connection with the people. The student is to be educated at the university as a national-Socialist German, and to receive his scientific professional training there. The vocation of the academic youth is to become the leaders in the formation of the future of the nation and the State, and to carry out the material reconstruction of the Father-land. The nation wishes the students to be German men with the virtues of honour, honest pride, enthusiasm, readiness to make sacrifices, and faith, so valuable for a community life.

Within this framework three fundamental guiding lines in the life of the German student may be recognised:—

Owing to his association with the people, his life has been given an aim which, however, he cannot learn as knowledge, but must acquire through experience of Socialist community life. He thus becomes a national student.

Their own distress and their own fate made politicians of the students. They, the section of the nation with the greatest vitality, were driven to the limit of endurance in the wretched struggle with the idea that there were no prospects of obtaining employment. In their despair they were filled with the fighter when National Socialists once more provided them with faith and hope in the future. They thus became the pioneers and storming parties of the new Reich, and are now the guardians of its ideals. Hence the German student is a political soldier.

The students' life is governed by work. In the struggle for vocational training based on genuine scholarly methods, they seek to increase the knowledge and ability necessary for their vocations. This work is marked by academic freedom in the National-Socialist state too. All that it recognises is the voluntary pressure born of inner moral strength which is a wonderful idea in student life. Hence the German student is a worker.

The realisation of these lines of guidance indicated in general terms is provided for by newly created institutions:—

Period Of Labour Service

Before the young student enters the university he must have gone through a period of labour service. The fundamental form of this labour service is the camp. Students, peasants and workers are to live alongside of each other in these camps, do the same work, and get to know and understand each other for the general good. In this comradeship the students gain experience of Socialism. He is not to find regular employment in the labour camp, but a task and a serious duty. The camp is to provide him with the idea of work as "service to the nation as a whole". Here he will gain experience of the sufferings and the longings of the people.

In order not to let the impressions received during this period evaporate when the young student comes to the university, the "Kamaradschaftshaus" or students' hostel was created. Community is the means that is to be used to educate the young people, and consequently it must also be their form of life. The purpose of hostels is political education which will be achieved by means of schooling, political reports on the events of the day and suitable books. They pursue a course of physical training by means of games and discipline, but their real task is the educational work which is systematically included in the whole programme of the day's work. Besides this, social work for students will also be done in the "Kamaradschaftsheim" of students' home, which therefore maintains exchange relations with instructors drawn from the nation. The "Kamaradschaftshaus" is managed by a leader, and the student stays here for his first year.

Members Of Storm Troops

As a political soldier, the student is a member of one of the Storm Troops or Defence Squads. In these formations he is the guardian of his ideals, practises comradeship and discipline, and has an opportunity of taking physical exercise.

His position at the university is regulated by the students' law. The responsibility for and leadership of the entire body of students is undertaken by one of their comrades as leader, who maintains absolute discipline among the rest. Along-side of the leader, is the League Chamber in which the students' corps are represented. The principal member is the speaker who is in close touch with the leader. The leader himself has a consultative voice in the Senate of the University with regard to matters affecting the students.

The professional corporation is also represented as a constitutional link in the body of German students. The professional corporation has its own legal rules and regulations. Every student is obliged to join it, and does so as a rule during his second year at the university. The task of the professional corporation is to continue the political education in the spirit of National Socialism. Its work is done by means of lectures which the university officials are requested to arrange, delivered by specially appointed lecturers or also by a working community established by the professional corporation itself. The curriculum includes national-political National-Socialist schooling, training in history and knowledge of Germany, and an introductory course in philosophy and art.

Life In Students' Corps

A suitable part is also played by life in the students' corps in the Third Reich. While the students' corps were already firm supporters of the State before the war, a fresh phenomenon is the Socialism which has now found its way into them and forms a tie between them and the people. The independent student who belongs neither to a political formation nor to a students' corps is not provided for in the Students' Law. The students' corps have thus assumed a fresh importance. Students' duels have also been retained, and what was formerly forbidden or yet tolerated by the State is now permitted as an effective means of education in self-control, resoluteness and formation of character. The idea of honour, which the armed student has always defended with his weapon in his hand, will also be cultivated in the new state as a valuable asset in the students' character, but this idea has assumed a fresh form, for it includes both personal and professional and also national honour.

Games play a great part in the life of the young student, but these forms of exercise are also a means of completing his educational principles. Sport is not practised for its own sake, and is to be nothing superfluous. The students intend to awaken the virtues inherent in the German character by means of sport. The students are really represented in evey branch of sport, in light athletics, matches, and in ball, and lawn games. But other forms of sport are also practised which are very popular with German students, namely mountaineering, gliding and equatic sports.

Students' Creative Part In Art

The life of the students does not over-look the art of the nation. They take part in the creative art of the nation as in other genuine art owing to the necessity of satisfying their feeling for the beautiful. In addition to this, they turn to art for oher reasons. The impression of experience begins to ferment in their minds. After all, art is not isolated. It awakes problems in the mind of the individual, and is developed here as the meaning of life itself that knows no end. In this way the life of a student also plays a creative part in art. The State, however, provides the student with the possibility of going to the theatre, listening to music, and seeing works of art all the year round at small cost.

The student arranges his life in accordance with the profound seriousness of the times, but in this connection it is not forgotten that youth is still youth, and demands its rights. One of these rights is the students' festivals which include the "Kommense" or commensal meetings which have not disappeared from the students' life. The days when the students' festivities consists of unlimits and senseless alcoholic excess belong to a fabulous past. The self-discipline of the modern student only permits him to enjoy happiness. The cultivation of gaiety is now one of the features of the students' festivities and is expressed is gay students' songs as clear as the wine in a glass.

Community Idea

Sociability is also a part of the students' life. If finds its finest expression in mutual respect and good behaviour, and harmless but genuine gaiety.

These forms of life also find expression in the external appearance of the students' life at the universities. The community idea leads them to make huge demonstrations as an independent unit. The streets are filled with these political soldiers who wear their brown garb of honour with pride, but alongside of them the gay colours of the students' corps have retained their place. Their common profession of faith is demonstrated outwardly by the German greeting, and realized afresh in their hearts.

The life of the student in the Third Reich is no easy task. It includes the whole being, and demands the whole of his strength, but it is supported by the belief is the source of strength. The "amalgamation of German youthful gaiety with the moral feeling of responsibility connected with God and the nation" leads to a form of students' life which is "gay, German and upright."

The German universities do not only receive German but also foreign students. As homes of research, knowledge and teaching, the gates of the Alma Mater are still, as they were in the past, for every foreign student the entrance leading to unusual treasures. As a member of this community, the foreigner enters the university as a guest, and the exercise of hospitality is an eminently fine characteristic of the German universities in the Third Reich. Just as the foreigner is free to practise the habits and customs if his own country, he is also free from all the obligations imposed upon the German student. He merely enjoys the rights derived from his academic citizenship. In addition to this, the new community to which he belongs will exercise its honourable obligation as host in tireless endeavours to show him the beauties of the country, the national treasures and the life of the people. The academic offices for foreigners at the universities undertake the organization and execution of this desire, and at the same time provide an atmosphere of home for the sons and daughters of all countries who have met on the basis of attachment owing to their common experiences at the university. The spirit of comradeship at the German universities will, however, be the bridge leading to general friendship.

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SHOULD CORONERS BE ABOLISHED?

Continuance Of Antique And Picturesque But Anachronic Institution A Positive Danger To Society

The prominence into which recent events have brought the coroner's court has emphasized the necessity of what the Home Secretary has just announced—an inquiry into the whole status and procedure of coroner's courts, writes "A Barrister-at-Law" in "The Spectator," London.

Of all the courts in effective operation, this court is the oldest in the country. Its origin is so deep-buried in a hoary past, that the date of it is beyond precise ascertainment. There is, however, no doubt that it has existed since Anglo-Saxon times—and that is long enough to entitle it to the veneration we pay to antiquity, without prejudice, of course, to any opinions that may be held with regard to its efficiency, or the necessity for its continuance. The authority with which, in ancient times, the coroner was clothed has persisted through the centuries, and remains to this day undiminished and unimpaired. In his court he has the right to exercise powers denied to those who preside over other courts. While the verdicts and judgments of the courts of law may (with some exceptions) be appealed from, the verdict of the coroner's court is final; nor can the High Court quash an inquest except upon grounds of grave irregularity or misconduct. The great Cockburn decided that an inquisition could not be quashed on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

A summons to attend the coroner's court is so instinct with ancient dignity and importance that it takes precedence over all other summonses—save only that of the King himself. If, therefore, it should so happen that a person be summoned to attend upon the coroner, and to appear at the High Court upon the same day, the former duty would prevail. And if a person fail to obey that summons, he may be arrested, brought to the court in the custody of a constable, and punished, either by fine or imprisonment, for contempt. If any person interfere with a "magistrate" in the discharge of his duty, or is guilty of contempt, that person cannot be fined or committed to prison by him. No such power resides in justices of the peace. But in respect of any such conduct in the "coroner's" court, the person guilty of it may be punished in that way.

Proceedings in the ordinary courts of justice must—with certain exceptions that apply to very unusual circumstances—be held in public, but the coroner has the undoubted right to hold his inquiries in private, if he feels so disposed. Applicable to other courts are Rules of Evidence, devised and built up by the wisdom of a long succession of great judges. These are meticulously enforced; and it not infrequently happens that failure to observe them results in the quashing of a conviction or the reversal of a judgment. But as Mr. Justice Wills observed, in addressing a Grand Jury: "The coroner is fettered by no precise rules of evidence."

RIGHTS OF COUNSEL RESTRICTED

In other important respects, the court of the coroner differs from the ordinary courts of law. Counsel may not address the jury as of right—although, as has recently been seen, in a remarkabe departure from age-old established practice—the coroner may give leave for that to be done. Nor, without similar leave, may counsel examine or cross-examine a witness. Indeed, parties interested in an inquest have no absolute right to be represented by counsel or solicitors at all. A coroner may release upon bail any person charged by a verdict of his court with manslaughter and arrested upon his warrant. That person would subsequently be brought before the magistrates, and if they decided to remand the accused in custody, it would seem that that decision would not over-ride the order of the coroner.

The unconventional way in which the coroner's court is conducted is seen in the practice in operation in many parts of the country with regard to juries. The jurors are to be "good and lawful men"—and, apparently for the purpose of saving time and money, coroners in certain busy districts always avail themselves of the services of twelve ancient gentlemen who have nothing else to do, and who form the jury at every inquest. These are known to the district as "the twelve apostles," and are the mere mouthpiece of the Coroner to give vocal and formal expression to his views. While something might be said in favour of the lax, free-and-easy methods of the court in ancient times, they are, in the changed circumstances of these days, calculated to work injustice For instance, skilful country (quite legitimately) take advantage of them to get on record statements and admissions that would be repugnant to and inadmissible in the ordinary courts of justice. This is done, of course, in anticipation of claims for damages that are likely subsequently to arise. At the hearing of those claims, the stock question often is: "But did you not say——at the coroner's inquest?" Thus is worked in a bit of evidence that would otherwise have been ruled out by the judge.

Much might be said of the grave disadvantages of a public inquiry into a death in respect of which a charge of murder has been, or might be made. The power of the coroner in this matter has been restricted by recent legislation; but the exercise of what remains of it might be fraught with evil consequences, while not in the least degree promoting the ends of justice. Is there, in fact, any further need for an officer who in ancient times (before the present system of crime detection and justice was even contemplated) exercised almost unlimited authority in departments now controlled by others? The coroner's court is not a criminal court, nor is it, in the usual sense, a civil court. And there would appear to be no appropriate place for it in our palace of justice. It is as though a modern villa took the place of a feudal castle from which the builders had omitted to remove the gargoyles.

SUPERFLUOUS INSTITUTION

Shorn of most of his old-time duties, the coroner now, for all practical purposes, is only concerned with an inquiry into the cause of death where there is reason to believe that it is not due to natural means. Is there any occasion for such an inquiry at all, unless foul play is suspected? And even then, does this court serve any useful purpose? Of itself, it does nothing to detect crime. It only considers evidence that the police obtain; and, surely, our highly-trained Scotland Yard crime-specialists are as competent as a coroner's jury and could—as is done in other countries—privately weigh up the evidence, and, if it is thought sufficient, proceed upon it against the suspected person. Competent observers intimately associated with the practice and administration of the law hold the view that (as a minimum of reform) in the interests of elementary justice—both on the civil and the criminal side—the powers vested in the coroner should be drastically curtailed, and the conduct and practice of his court brought into conformity with those that prevail in other courts. And many of them do not hesitate to declare that this court (which, they contend, has survived the purposes of its creation) should now be gathered into the collection of antique and picturesque institutions which suited the needs of the time wherein they flourished with benefit to the community, but which progressive changes have rendered superfluous, if not, indeed, a positive danger.

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BEAUTY HINTS FOR THE GREY-HAIRED

Make-up for the older woman should lend dignity and charm to her personality. While well-cared-for white or silvery hair gives softness and beauty to her face, it also brings up a number of beauty problems that demand careful study and experiment, writes Jacqueline Hunt.

The grey-haired woman must strive for naturalness in her make-up. First she must study her skin tones. If the skin is a pleasing pink-and-white, then the cosmetics especially recommended for the pale blonde are suitable. If the skin is a bit too florid, then its high colour should be toned down slightly by the use of a foundation and a tan or beige powder with only a hint of rose in it. The sallow skin needs to be enlivened by a warm peach shade of powder.

If the eyes of the grey-haired woman are very dark and sparkling the skin is usually of an olive cast, and the natural color is richer. This type of woman can get very lovely and striking effects with one of the rose, beige of pinkish rachel powders a medium or dark clear red rouge and vivid lipstick.

Many grey-haired women make the mistake of using a rouge that is too dark in tone. Dark rouges are usually a purplish red and few older women have these rich tones in their skin. On the yellowish or sallow skin such a shade is obviously artificial. Rouge and lipstick in the delicate rose shades are good for many grey-haired women. If the skin is more of a tan, however, a slightly orange-red or coral rouge should be used.

It is better to get a fairly vivid rouge for the life and freshness it puts into the skin, and then to tone it down with a fairly dark powder. In this way the skin is warm in tone, yet the effect is one of naturalness.

Incidentally, if there is a shop where you can have powder and rouge blended for your complexion, you will save time and money that otherwise would be spent in experimenting with different brands and shades. Best of all, you will be assured of having the best make-up for your type.

The grey-haired women is reminded to make sure that there are no straggling wisps of hair to escape around the back of the neck or edges of the coiffure. These little neglected details are much more ageing than grey hair itself. If you can manage to keep away all straggling ends and wear the hair well off the neck, you will find that your face looks more youthful and that sagging chin lines are less noticeable.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

PROPAGANDA AGAINST RED SHIRTS

"WAYLAND OF THE GUIDES".—By Ben Holt (Published by Messrs. Ward Lock & Co., London).

The above is one of the several books that are being published in the West, as propaganda against India. The book, which is a novel, and which depicts the activities of Wayland, of Indian Secret Service, in the Frontier and the borderland, is intended, probably to justify the repressive policy of the Government, both in the Frontier and in Bengal. The novel tells of an attempted invasion of India, by the Frontier tribesmen which is supposed to be helped by the Red Shirts and the Bengal revolutionaries. The author brings into the theme, a Russian, Alexander Koslov, who is supposed to be at the bottom of the unrest against the British Raj.

The author justifies the Frontier air raids and calls a member of the House of Commons who protested against the air bombing a fool. The writer also hints that the Afridis were bought over by money from Calcutta in 1930 for creating disturbance in the Frontier. He adds: "The Red Shirts here are sharpening their knives and there is a new burst of terrorism preparing in Bengal." The writer imagines some connection to exist between the Bengal Terrorists and the Red Shirts. Referring to a Bengali, who has been arrested by Wayland, it is stated: "He seems to be some sort of liason officer between the Bengal terrorists and the Red Shirts." All this is written, without doubt, with a view to paint the Red Shirts in the worst possible colour.

As for the story, Wayland, the hero of the novel, through his ingenuity and resourcefulness, is able to frustrate the attempts of the Frontier tribesmen to recapture the throne of Delhi from the Britishers! There is touch of romance to the novel in that the Secret Service man is able to rescue an English girl, whom he loves and who is carried away by the tribesmen.

A. S. E.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

CULTURAL FELLOWSHIP IN INDIA. By Atulananda Chakrabarti. . . . Pp. 192. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta. 1934. Rs. 4.

Among the many attempts by several people to bring about Hindu-Muslim Unity, this one is unique in its solution of this very knotty problem of our land. The author has made a great effort to get behind the popular religious forms which are followed by the people and which lead them to such disunity and strife instead of understanding and brotherhood. The author has studied the basic principles of the two religions profoundly, and compares the Philosophy, Culture, Art and Literature of Islam and Hinduism in a scholarly spirit. By quoting verses from the Quran and from the Gita and other religious writings, he wants to show what a wonderful harmony could be created out of the present chaos of distrustful communities.

The author has written one whole chapter on Jihad, trying to show that in the name of religion only political power and the gain of riches was the driving force which brought invaders to India. This is a most useful chapter and should be read by our narrow-minded Hindu and Muslim brethren, because this disunity of our land is more a matter of mind than of religion.

It would be fortunate indeed for India if it could produce a few more of such clear thinkers and frank open-hearted patriots as the author. For, after living for such a long time together, it is high time for Hindus and Muslims to cherish the living bonds of common History and Culture which bind them now forever.

Book Notes

Mr. Theodore Dreiser's novels, "An American Tragedy" and "The Genius," have been banned in Germany.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Messrs. Nicholson and Watson announce a biography of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst by her eldst daughter, Christabel Pankhurst.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The first volume of Mr. H. A. L. Fisher's "History of Europe" ranges from the earliest times to Stalin and Mustapha Kemal, Mussolini, and Hitler.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

In "Jesus Wept," by Arthur Wragg, the artist of "The Psalms for Modern Life" continues his indictment of modern life in drawings.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The Oxford University Press will publish, "An Experiment in Applied Anthropology," by G. Gordon Brown and A. McD. Bruce Hutt. This sets out to show how the anthropologist can help the administrator.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Sir Arthur Eddington's new book, "New Pathways in Science," is announced by the Cambridge University Press for March 1. This is Sir Arthur's first book of any size for six years and has arisen from the Messenger Lectures which he delivered at Cornell University last year.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"The Two Sources of Morality and Religion," by Henri Bergson, translated by R. Ashley Audra and Cloudesley Brereton, with the assistance of W. Horsfall Carter, comes from Macmillan. The philosophy first outlined in "Creative Evolution" has exercised a direct influence on many of the best-known writers and thinkers of our generation. His new book is the fruit of a life's work.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Miss Mary Borden's new book, "The King of the Jews" is a sequel to her "Mary of Nazareth." It continues the story, but with the emphasis removed from Mary the mother of Christ to Mary of Magdala, the woman whom Christ restored to self-respect . The period it covers is those elusive days "immediately after and consequent upon the death of Jesus." Let Miss Borden speak for herself. "It seemed to me that the most scrupulous and dispassionate student of history must be convinced by a close study of the New Testament that the various accounts contained in it of the resurrection of Jesus combined to put on record the truth of a tremendous human experience. That experience is what I have endeavoured to portray."

A CHINESE JOURNAL

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE." January 1935. China United Press, Shanghai.

The New Year Number of this excellent Chinese journal is, still better than its predecessors. The editorial 'Observations and Commentaries' are as usual crisp and critical. The article by Mr. Mendez who is editor-in-chief of a chain of Phillipine newspapers is revealing of Japanese intentions regarding those islands. 'Sense and Nonsense' makes pleasant reading. The new section on "Trade. Finance and Reconstruction" is a valuable addition.

We heartily commend this magazine to Indian readers interested in China.

N. J.

HINDUSTAN REVIEW

"THE HINDUSTAN REVIEW" January 1935. (The United Press Ltd., Patna).

The late Mr. W. T. Stead had once spoken of the 'Hindustan Review' as "lifting the brain cap of India and letting us see the thoughts that are moving in her educated mind". The truth of this observation has been amply borne out in the present issue, where four articles by writers belonging to different Schools of political thought are devoted to the J.P.C. Report. Needless to say they all are agreed in their condemnation of that egregious document. Prof. K. T. Shah contributes a thought-provoking thesis on "The Evolution of a Left Wing programme in India". Mrs. Cousins' review of the first All-Asian Women's Conference is worth a perusal. Altogether the journal makes excellent reading.

N. J.

PARSIS & SPORTS

PARSIS AND SPORTS: By H. D. DARUKHANAWALLA. (Price Rs. 3-8)

Mr. H. D. Darukhanawalla has compiled this book "under the guidance of two well-known members of the Parsi community, Dr. M. E. Pavri and Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy," and in his introduction states "besides being a volume of ready reference, that it will serve as a beacon-light in giving inspiration to manly sports and keeping up the traditions of the Parsis as pioneers of sports as in every other sphere of life, since their advent in India" The Hon Sir Homi Mehta, in a foreword, emphasises the pioneer and many-sided activities of the Parsis, and commends the book "as a worthy and ennobling record which adds lustre to the name of the Parsis."

The book is neatly printed on art paper and contains heaps of photographs of those who have been pioneers in different branches of sport and who have largely contributed towards the advancement of the community to its front rank in the field of sports. Unfortunately the book is not as complete and illuminating as it should have been, seeing that two years of labour were spent on its compilation. There are some people whose photos appear on several pages. Of course, we have no quarrel with that. But there are others equally important—or even much more important than many of those who figure therein—whose photos have been omitted altogether. For instance, among Cricketers we find M. B. Chothia, P. H. Daruwalla, B K. Kalapesi, Bahadur and Fali Kapadia, S. H. M. Colah, R. J D. Jamshedji, and P. E. Palia out of the lists. This is hardly excusable.

Then, referring to tennis, it is said, that "on one occasion Lady Meherbai Tata very nearly won the coveted distinction of Western India Tennis Championship." With due apologies to Mr Jeejeebhoy, let us point out that Lady Tata won the said championship as many as three times. Then there are Lady Shirinbai Petit (Miss S. R D Tata), J. A D. Nacrojt and N. P. Engineer who also had earned this distinction. None of these appear in the book.

There is also no mention of hockey, in which the Parsis had a creditable record in the past The Parsi Cyclists and the Pioneers who won the Aga Khan Tournament, ought to have a niche in the roll of honour. Several names might have been easily embodied therein.

In aviation, J. R. D. Tata who was one of the first Indians to fly in his own machine from India to England, does not, it is strange, figure in the book at all

Barring these blemishes, and a few badly printed old photos, some of them avoidable, the book contains many interesting and inspiring records and examples. It is hoped that the book will achieve the object with which it is published.

J. C. M.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA

"PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA". By N. R. Dharmavir, D.P.H., (Cantab), Published by Rama Krishna & Sons., Lahore, 1934.

This book has been written by an Indian doctor who has stayed over 28 years in England and who has had great experience as a Medical Officer of Health. Returning to this country in the evening of his life he has attempted to be useful and found heavy odds against him. Very truly he says: "In Great Britain, Medical officers of Health are continually busy investigating problems of preventive medicine and puting into practice their far-reaching solutions for the well-being of the people. In India the case is different. No attempt appears to be made to tackle a single problem" ....."Medical Officers and Directors of Public Health scarcely know where and how to begin, and it is no wonder that the education of even a medical student in sanitation is well-nigh impossible in a province where no sanitation exists."

It is evident that the author writes with the youthful enthusiasm of people who have not faced facts. It is better to have and retain this enthusiasm, however, mistaken it may be, rather than to have the tired, blase hopelessness of the average official.

The book has been written in three parts, the first deals with hygienic conditions, viz., water, food, vitamins, fasting, milk supply, tea and coffee, houses, clothes, disposal of refuse and excreta, exercise and sleep, household pests and such subjects. The style is simple and the author has tried to avoid matters which ordinary laymen would not understand.

The second part deals with preventable diseases, which are not much prevented in this country. The third part deals with various topics scarcely ever found in a book of this nature, such as, Mahatmaji's latest experiment in dietary, the sorry plight of our women, the hopelessness of Indian Public Health administration, Lahore city—a death-trap, etc., etc. The author rightly points out that the infantile death-rate of 340 in Calcutta (per 1000) or of nearly 500 in some towns shows the utter ineffectiveness of Public Health administration of the Indian Government.

The author's views on some subjects may be peculiar, he may perhaps be ignorant of the popular apathy or opposition, all his suggestions may not be workable in the villages, all the same it is a book written by an enthusiast and deserves to be widely read.

S. B. M.

TIT-BITS FROM JAPAN

AN EXAMPLE TO INDIAN YOUTH—SHANGHAI REVIVES BOYCOTT—MINISTER TEACHES JUJUTSU — SINO-JAPANESE "ENTENTE" — STRANGE STORY OF CANNIBALISM IN FORMOSA—VOGUE OF "PATRIOTIC" SUICIDE

BY CHAMAL LAL)

TOKYO (By Mail)

That Japan will pursue agressive policies in the New Year is clear from the following note written by a Japanese political writer. He says:—

According to the zodiac, 1935 is the year of the boar. It symbolizes the tenacious dash of the wild creature and perfectly fits the stride of Japan in pushing herself forward in the intenational trade and other negotiations. It is therefore opportune for outsiders to bear in mind that this traditional spirit of the year will find expression in all Japanese undertakings, though with the brakes on in some instances.

"This means the Japan people are spiritually inclined to be aggressive and active and will face the abrogation of the Washington naval treaty with pose, calmly awaiting the day the withdrawal from the League of Nations takes effect on March 27."

TIP FOR OUR PATRIOTS

Here is a tip for our patriots who feel difficulty in raising funds for patriotic activities in India. Read how Japanese manage it.

The Association of gramaphone dealers, wishing to make a donation to the Imperial Army, have decided to use a red seal on their new records for which purchasers will pay one sen.

After three months the funds thus gained will go towards some special patriotic purpose in connection with the Army.

WHAT YOUTH ARE DOING

Here is an example of what the youth of Japan are doing to help their people in rural areas. Let every youngman read and act.

The management of the Japan Federation of Young Men's Associations, having a total of 3,000,000 members, notified its affiliated bodies on January 13 to the effect that yen 100,000 of the fund of the federation will be lent to both individual members and societies as a whole to encourage various productive enterprises by the agrarian youth.

According to the notice circulated, individual members and the affiliated bodies may borrow up to yen 100 and yen 300 respectively, from the headquarters of the federation, without interest or security. The borrowers can pay back the loans by either the monthly or yearly instalment plans within one year after the receipt of the money

The federation's fund is made up of accummulteed membership fees only."

Have we any youth organisation that can boast of a fund of a few hundred rupees, even our all India Congress Committee has not got a lakh of rupees while in Japan the Youth Federation gives loans in lakhs (free of interest). What a contrast!

NO FOREIGN CLOTH TO WEAR

The boycott of Japanese goods is reviving in Shanghai, Nanking and elsewhere.

The commercial guild of Shanghai will confiscate all goods in stores on which the place of origin is not mentioned. The Kuomintang in Nanking has issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of imported fabrics for wear by teachers, students and members of the Kuomintang (National) Congress of China).

The new movement is pregnant with a great danger of Sino-Japanese clash as like the British Japanese cannot tolerate the boycott of their goods.

This time the Chinese are wiser and they do not shout, but are quietly organising "Buy China" campaign adopting the Indian method of Dharna. Youngmen are joining the "Kneeling Corps" in their thousands.

FLAG PAINTED WITH BLOOD

Here is another instance of extreme patriotism of the people of Japan.

A young man of 20 called at the Asakusa police station last week and asked that he be allowed to present a Japanese flag which he had made himself to the soldiers in Manchoukuo. He also presented the sum of Yen 1.50 (A Rupee). He was employed at a butcher shop in Asakusa. He had painted the sun flag with his own blood, cutting his finger for this purpose.

Because he had been disqualified as a soldier, he wished to do something to encourage the soldiers on the mainland whom he could not join.

GERMAN PATRIOTISM

Now let me quote from a latest cable from Berlin about the unique patriotism of Germans who are now labelled as Nazis (i.e. Nationalist). The special cable received by a Tokyo paper refers to Saar voting.

It says:

Many aged persons went to the polls in spite of the bitter cold, some arriving on stretchers and in ambulances. An old woman from Haustadt died before she could deposit her ballot at the booth.

The polls opened at 8-30 a.m. with long lines of voters waiting outside. The Nazis were busy before dawn ringing doorbells and summoning their adherents to the polls. A total of 540,000 were enfranchised for the plebiscite.

Nazis equipped with spades and axes kept the country roads, clear and dug out marooned motorist voters. Sandwichmen with posters warning: "Keep your mouth shut" were stationed near the booths. The injunction was generally obeyed, and before noon there were no signs of disorder. This is called discipline.

FROM SHANGHAI TO VOTE

Arrivals here for the plebiscite included a woman from Shanghai via the Siberian route, who spent 16 days on the train to reach Berlin this morning and from whence she was conveyed here by a specially hired airplane.

MINISTER TEACHES WRESTLING

From minister down to a porter, every one in Japan is saturated with patriotism and sense of duty and is absolutely free from false notions of dignity. Some time back I reported the story of Railway minister serving as Engine driver for 300 miles and now comes the news of his accepting the honorary job to teach wrestling (called jujutsu in Japan). Here is the news:

"Mr. Shinya Uchida, Minister of Railways, who is an expert of jujutsu, recently visited the Azabu Middle school of which he is a graduate. He gave the students a talk on his favorite sport, and in return they asked him to become an adviser to the school"

Although pressed by official duties Mr. Uchida has accepted the post of instructor of jujutsu and will be present at the practice each week.

This is how the officials help in making a stronger nation.

THEIR TRADE SECRET

The Osaka Trading Company has received 1,600 drawings, handicrafts and small decorative objects made by American Indian children. An exhibition of these articles will be held from March 15.

In order to promote trade between the countries of South America, Mexico and Japan, the Japanese legations and consulates were asked to collect the work of the children, and the display to be given by the Osaka Trading Company will be of an interesting nature.

This is one of the many trade secrets of Japan.

TEN SECRETS OF ROOSEVELT

Here are ten secrets of Roosevelt's recovery plan for America.

These are the conditions traditionally listed as essential to recovery.

1. A stable currency.
2. A balanced budget.
3. A sound banking system.
4. An active flow of credit.
5. An equalibrium between industry and agriculture.
6. A balance price structure.
7. A tolerable debt burden.
8. A sound balance of international payments.
9. A reasonable prospect of profits.
10. Co-operation of Government and business.

CHINESE WANT FRIENDSHIP.

The Chinese in Kyushu (an island of Japan) are reported to have arranged to launch an aggressive compaign of collaboration and co-operation with the Japanese for the purpose of maintaining peace in the Orient. On the third anniversary of the Shanghai incident on January 28, the Chinese consulate in Nagasaki and the Nagasaki branch of the Kuomintang will absolutely prohibit any demonstration that is likely to arouse ill feeling between the Japanese and Chinese, and, by calling upon about 2,500 Chinese in Kyushu, will start a new movement for cementing Sino-Japanese cordiality.

In this connection, Consul Diu said: "The present movement was planned in China a few years ago, but has not been materialized so far. We feel keenly the need of reviving the traditional Chinese morals and imitating Japanese Life.

"We must reform our daily life by imitating the spiritual Japanese life. We must train ourselves to take cold meals and wash our faces with cold water as the Japanese do! Some Chinese who admire the westerners are against our movement, but we will push on with our movement with determination, and with the consolidation of peace in Eastern Asia in view.

CANNIBALISM IN FORMOSA

Cannibalism and the death of three suspects under "third degree" treatment by police of the Formosan Government-General represent the charge and countercharge resulting from the first stages of an investigation of the disappearance of Policeman Atsushi. One after an attack by aborigines on a village in Karenko Province, Formosa, Nip on Dempo reported yesterday.

In a dispatch from Taihoku, the news agency reported that the recent dismissal of Mr. Nie Seno as director of the police section of the Karenko provincial government and the punishment of other officers of the section revealed for the first time that the Government-General had received a police report saying that the policeman was abducted by rebellious savages, beheaded, and that a cannibal feast was held, after which the bones were burned in an attempt to conceal the crime.

The report caused the Government-General to order a sweeping investigation, which, brought to light the charge by natives that the police had arrested the chieftain and six other natives of the accused tribe, had detained them for an extended time, and had subjected them to "third degree" methods in an effort to obtain confessions of the alleged cannibalism. As a result, it was stated, three of the aborigines died in police cells.

POLICE FABRICATION.

High authorities of the Government said, that police of the provincial government had falsified the sensational report of cannibalism with the hope of justifying their treatment of the suspects, but, because of the importance of good relations between the aborigines and the police, the Government-General has instructed the provincial authorities to continue the investigation into the fate of the missing policeman.

Mr. Ono was born in Kagoshima and was 40 years old.

HOW THEY HELP FARMERS.

Here is an example of how Rural relief is being carried in Japan by public spirited persons.

Through a donation of Y500,000 provided by the Mitsui Iwasaki and Harada families, an organization called in Japanese the "Noson Keizai Kosei Kyokai", meaning a foundation for the assistance of rural villages afflicted in the series of natural calamities that have occurred in the past year has been established. The primary object of the foundation is to improve living conditions in rural communities.

The foundation will have for its officers university professors and secretaries of prefectural governments well versed in farm economics The foundation will employ a staff of experts who will be detailed to the afflicted villages, living among the people and attempting to assist them. A monthly magazine is to be published containing advice for farmer in methods of avoiding crop failures.

It was stated that the foundation would be a purely non-governmental enterprise.

When the Y500,000 donation is spent, probably in five years the founders of the society hope that activities may be carried on through public contributions.

PATRIOTIC SUICIDE

According to the "Mainichi" there are some five hundred Americans of Japanese parentage, boys and girls, in Tokyo alone, who want to absorb the culture of their ancestors and find a good deal of difficulty owing to the school regulations, which make it hard for them to get an education. The other day it was reported that one of these Japanese-Americans committed suicide because he failed to learn his ancestral language. Waseda University has taken the matter in hand, and will have a special hall for the learning of the

(Continued on page 28)

The March Of Science

World Must Adopt New Attitude On Science

Or It Will Have To Switch-Back To Middle Ages, Says Prof. Julian Huxley

The semi-scientific world of to-day must go the "whole hog" or drop what scientific knowledge it already holds—a "switch-back" to the Middle Ages, or an advance forward into new realms and an application of pure scientific knowledge to social life, Professor Julian S. Huxley, English biologist, declared in an address under the auspices of the National Council of Education, Montreal, says the local "Gazette."

Science, he stated, is a social function. Its structure in this present-day world is lopsided; knowledge heavily applied to industry and barely touching, in an organized way, educating and social life.

"We have to get a new attitude on science," the eminent biologist told a capacity audience in the auditorium of the Montreal High School. "We have got to adopt a scientific point of view to our social life. Science is a tool for getting things done, and as it is a tool we can make it work either to the good or to the bad. A hammer is not bad because someone takes it to smash in somebody else's skull. You can use a hammer to crush a head or drive in a nail, and you can do the same with science."

In a recent survey of Great Britain, he stated, the lopsidedness of the application of scientific knowledge had been brought home to him. "It is doubtless the same in other countries," he said. "Industry topped the bill as far as scientific advance was concerned. It was seen mostly in war materials, less in agriculture and still less in health. Psychology and social sciences, in the language of the race tracks, 'also ran,"

QUEER CONDITION.

It was a queer state of affairs, in the opinion of Prof. Huxley. On one hand there were great advances in the application of science to industry. On the other hand, there was comparatively little organized application to the things which undoubtedly meant more to the individual—long life, greater energy, better health and control over the future qualities of the race.

The situation was even worse, he declared, in the real of the social sciences, "and these, after all, are the cause of our present discontent."

Science, he stated, should be applied to education and to health. The lack of profit incentive figured largely in the non-application of much scientific knowledge outside the realm of industry, he believed, and that "newness" of the knowledge was also a consideration.

He took health as an example. "It is no exaggeration to say that the civilized world is entirely below par in physical health," he stated. There had been much new knowledge gained in the accessory factors in diet, and yet, while there had been some steps taken in its application they had been few and lacking organisation on a large scale.

"I should say that a beneficent dictator—if such a thing could be found—could, with a very low monetary cost, double the vitality of workers in an industrial country," Prof. Huxley declared.

The British Empire, he continued, could apply scientific knowledge to the deficient diet of the African tribes and give them a new life, greater vitality and a demand for a higher standard of living. "And that," he added, "would mean material gain for the Empire. Its manufacturing countries would be selling the things that the natives, touching a higher plane, would demand."

PLANNING IS NEEDED.

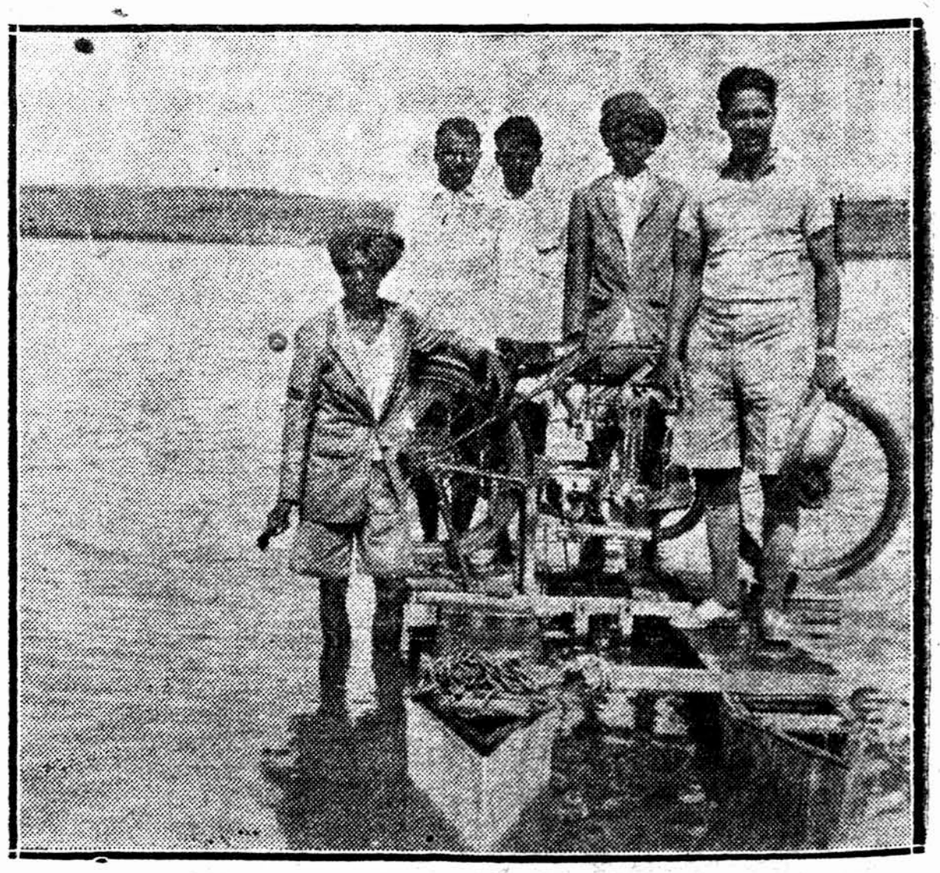
But this and other advances along the same line were not being done "because we have no planning, and because we have not come to realize that an improvement in the health of a people has its favourable reaction in trade."

Many of the advances made in the application of scientific knowledge in health, said Prof. Huxley, came from the action of the producer. Milk was being distributed to school children in England, he explained, which was an important step in public health, but this was not the result of action by the National Council of Health, but by the Milk Marketing Board trying to get rid of a surplus production of milk.

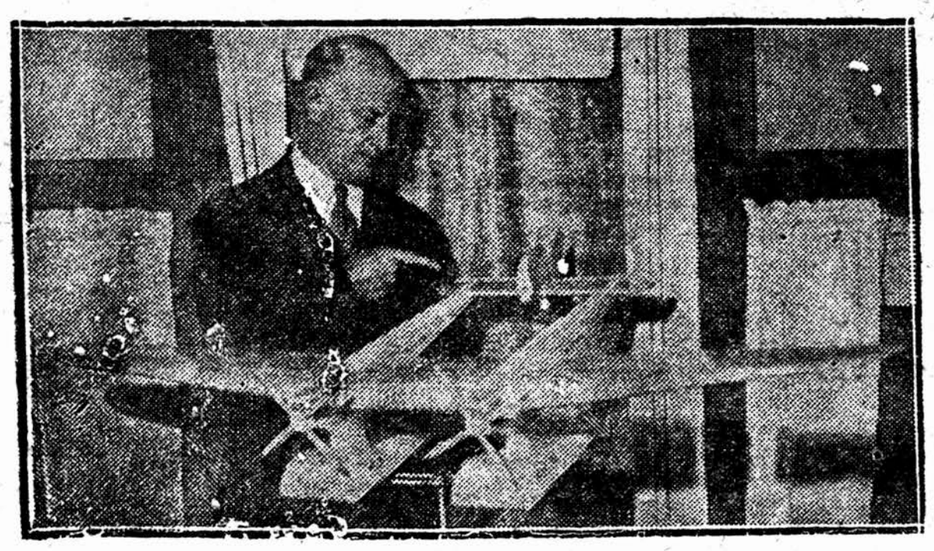
It was impossible, in Prof. Huxley's opinion, for the world to drop its present scientific advance and go back to the Middle Ages. Therefore, it must go on. "It must apply its knowledge to all phases of life, and balance the present lopsided structure. Again I repeat science is a tool, and it can be used either for the good or for the bad."

SEVEN ECLIPSES IN 1935

This year will provide astronomers with the maximum number of eclipses of the sun and moon that can occur, a total of seven: five of the sun and two of the moon. Such a combination will not occur again for 550 years, or until 2485. Only two will be visible from the United States, one of the moon on the night of July 15, and one of the sun during the forenoon of February 3. The July 15 eclipse of the moon will last 102 minutes, just three minutes short of the record. It will be visible in all parts of the nation.



A motor-raft made by Mr. M. Turner of Dhond, near Poona (on extreme right) from empty kerosine oil tins rendered air-tight, box-wood and some iron-scrap to make up a propeller and shaft, at a total cost of Rs. 45. A speed of over 6 m.p.h. was reached. The idea of this construction was to cross a river with a motor-cycle by detaching the chain from the rear wheel and attaching it to the propeller shaft.



Dr. William Whitney Christmas, noted American aviator, is pictured with a model of the giant 600-passenger air-liner which is expected to some day revolutionize world transportation. The fuselage will be two storeys high between the wing, with 25,000 horse power engines driving the 75 foot propellers. The 'plane would have a 400-foot wing spread and a speed of 200 miles per hour. Dr. Christmas believes that the ship would be too large to be adversely affected by weather. The airliner would be amphibious and would carry all the luxury accessories now found on steamship Lines. The inventor has designed an underground airport to keep in step with the great progress of aviation.

ANOTHER STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT

Undaunted by the near-catastrophe of last summer, the National Geographic Society of U. S. A. is making plans for another stratosphere-balloon ascent during the coming season, it has been announced by its President, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor. Capt. Albert W. Stevens will be in command: the balloon will be piloted by Capt. Orvil A. Anderson. Maj. William E. Kepner, who commanded the 1934 flight, will be unable to take part in the new expedition with his former companions because of important duties in the Army Air Corps.

HORMONES AND INSTINCT

First evidence that animal instincts may be caused by body chemicals has been reported to the American Society of Zoologists by Drs. Oscar Riddle, Robert W. Bates, and Ernest L. Lahr of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. They found that prolactin, a hormone secreted by the anterior pituitary gland, induces the ancient species-preserving "incubation instinct," or broodiness, in hens. Injection of the hormone caused even roosters to cluck and display other signs of broodiness.

FILTERING AIR WITH ELECTRICITY

Ordinary filters will remove coarse dust, but the finer particles creep through nearly all air-filters adapted to home use. Engineers of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company recently have succeeded experimentally in filtering air with the aid of a powerful electrical field. This charges the tiny particles, which then are passed through a collecting-screen of opposite charge. Even particles as small as those in cigarette smoke are attracted to the metal walls, where a thin film of oil traps and holds them.

TEMPERATURE OF STARS?

New Tests Indicate Need For Revision Of Planck's Law

FOR some years astrophysicists have agreed that the surface temperature of the coolest star is about 3,000 degrees C. (more than 5,400 degrees F.) and 30,000 degrees C. for the hottest. Judging by some work that Dr. William W. Morgan has been doing at Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago, these estimates need revision.

Early in the century Planck (Nobel Prize winner) conducted some experiments with what the Germans call a *Hohlraum*, a hollow ball in which there was a source of light and heat. Through a little window Planck could let just the least possible amount of radiation escape and fall on a spectroscope by which it was analyzed into its constituents. According to the wave theory, the most intense energy should be found beyond the violet region no matter what the temperature of the glowing body within might be. Actually light and heat are not radiated quite in accordance with this Victorian view.

Rejecting the old laws, Planck found that energy was emitted not in a continuous flow, as we were taught, but in jerks or units that he called "quanta." His quantum or fundamental unit was not the same in amount for all kinds of radiation. It depended on the wave length (colour of light, for example). Violet rays would thus be composed of high-energy and red rays of low-energy quanta. Out of this study came a new constant of nature designated by *h*. Like the velocity of light, the constant of gravitation and the cosmological constant (which stands for something that makes the universe blow up), it is one of the mysterious fundamentals of the vast cosmos.

Planck's formula was found very useful in explaining how atoms emit light and heat when they are excited, in calculating energy exchanges in ways quite impossible in the last century, and in estimating stellar temperatures. With the aid of plates so sensitive that they can take photographs by the radiation.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe sure, guaranteed specific of the day. Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

Knowledge And Health

There Is No Need For Coming Generation To Grow Up In Mists Of Ignorance Of Vital Process Of Life

"The study of biology is a good groundwork for the study of the human body, but it is not enough... Boys and girls can also be taught simple human anatomy and physiology."

IT may be true that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, but no one will deny that complete ignorance is a much greater menace, observes Dr. Ethel Browning in "New Health."

It is an extraordinary fact that the average man and woman grows up literally stuffed with knowledge of such diverse subjects as geography, history, mathematics, business affairs and housewifery, but remains almost entirely ignorant of the simplest facts concerning his or her own body. Certainly there seems to be a universal thirst for information as to how to avoid illness and to cure it when it has developed, and it is one of the most encouraging portents of modern enlightenment that a constant flow of books on health subjects now helps to satisfy this thirst. But even the most lucid writer of books and pamphlets on how to prevent disease is handicapped by the fact that his readers have no foundation on which to build up the facts presented to them.

To take one simple example—how difficult it is to explain the real cause of that common evil, constipation, to a man who has no idea how long his intestinal canal is, how it lies in the abdomen, or whether food merely drops through it by gravity or is pushed on by some kind of pump. There must be thousands of adults to-day who still think the stomach and abdomen are one and the same thing; and that their endocrine glands are related in some obscure fashion to the swellings which arise in the neck when they have a sore throat.

RISKS OF IGNORANCE.

It is not to be expected that the layman should have that complete knowledge of complex bodily activity which the qualified doctor spends six or seven years' hard labour in acquiring. But he should have a clear picture in his mind of how the body is constructed; how the different organs lie in relation to each other, and the special task of each one. In other words he is much more likely to avoid mistakes and save himself needless ill-health if he knows the rudiments of human anatomy and physiology. If he knows nothing, or has only a confused idea, of these subjects, he is as helpless in charge of that complicated machine, his body, as a driver in charge of a motor-car who does not know the difference between a carburettor and a sparkiing plug.

But how is the average man and woman to acquire this knowledge? He has as a rule neither the time, nor the inclination, nor the ability to sit down and master large text-books on anatomy and physiology. It is hard for the adult brain, occupied all day with the business of earning a livelihood, or caring for a home and family, and less capable than in youth of absorbing new knowledge, to grasp these undoubtedly difficult subjects, though for those who sincerely wish to learn there are always means available. It is to be feared that the men and women of the present generation, unless they are sufficiently interested to make a strenuous effort to overcome the obstacles of lack of time, inclination and capacity, must be content to glean a little information by the way

But there is no need for the coming generation to grow up in the mists of ignorance. They can be caught young, and taught gently and gradually facts which, it can scarcely be denied, are at least as important as that two sides of an isosceles triangle are equal. A great step forward has been taken in the institution of classes in biology in many schools.

SIMPLE TEXT BOOKS NEEDED.

The study of biology is certainly a good groundwork for the study of the human body, but it is not enough. Any boy and girl from thirteen to fourteen years of age who can be taught biology can also be taught simple human anatomy and physiogy, and ought so to be taught. It may be argued that this implies the necessity for teachers to add another subject to their already full course of training, and so it does. But if the teaching of anatomy and physiology in schools were compulsory there would be no more difficulty in including these subjects in the usual training course for elementary school teachers than those of history, languages or mathematics, while in the case of those taking a University Diploma, it should surely not be impossible to arrange a course of lectures specially modified to suit those who do not need the medical student's detailed knowledge. At present there are few really simple text-books on anatomy and physiology, but a demand usually creates a supply, and a standard handbook for schools, written by a recognised authority, would bridge the gap until fully trained teachers were available.

No doubt this plea for the education of boys and girls in that most important and interesting subject—the human body—will be regarded in many quarters as the voice of one riding a hobby-horse and crying aloud in the wilderness, but it is merely a variant of the old theme to which the footsteps of progress and civilisation have marched since the days of Socrates—"Know Thyself."

DEFECTIVE TEETH TRACED TO RICKETS

A new clue to causes of faulty tooth development, showing that defective teeth often are an aftermath of severe rickets, the bone disease of childhood, has been reported by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Government.

Scientists of the bureau, in examining two groups of children, one of which had had severe rickets in earlier years, and another which had been practically free of the disease, found many more defective teeth among the children who had been victims of rickets.

Rickets often results in bow legs and other deformities, and attacks young children in the formative stage. It results from lack of vitamin D, the "sunshine vitamin," which regulates proper use of calcium and phosphorous by the body in the growth of bones. The disease prevails among children who get little or no sunshine and no cod liver or other fish oils containing vitamin D.

The Government scientists found that pits and cavities in the tooth enamel, known as hypoplasia, were much more frequent among children who had had moderate to severe cases of rickets several years before. Most of the children examined were between six and eight.

The study proved that some defects in development of teeth can be greatly lessened and usually prevented by giving children frequent sun baths and plenty of cod liver oil when they are at the rickets age, the scientists said. Neglect of rickets is likely to result in serious tooth troubles.

NEW AID IN CANCER TREATMENT

Device Shows Effects Of X-Ray And Radium After Penetrating Tissues

A new aid to the treatment of deep-seated cancers and other ailments with high-voltage X-rays and radium rays, which shows for the first time how many atoms in the body will be affected by the radiation, is announced by the National Bureau of Standards U.S.A.

It consists of an apparatus which enables scientists to measure the effect that X-rays and radium rays have after penetrating human body tissues, as accurately as though the measuring device actually were put inside the body of a patient. The gauge has been developed by Lauriston S. Taylor and F. L. Mohler.

Its chief advantage is that it will enable physicians to compare the relative effects of high-voltage X-rays and radium rays at various depths within the body. This has been impossible before, though both treatments are used in cancer.

In some cases X-rays are more efficient than radium in treating deep-seated disease, and sometimes vice versa, but doctors usually have been unable to decide which was best to use in various types of cases because they did not know the effect of one as compared to the other.

Popular Types of Londoners as two French Tourists (M. Flandin & M. Laval) saw them.—(Courtesy: "La Tribune des Nations," Paris).

My Million Thrills:

A RACE AGAINST DEATH FROM HOWLING WOLVES IN THE ARCTIC WILDS—A ROMANTIC MOMENT WITH A RED INDIAN CHIEF'S DAUGHTER AND A DESPERATE FIGHT FOR LIFE BETWEEN TWO LOYAL AIRDALES AND A BIG BROWN BEAR OF THE FROZEN KLAUHNE DIVIDE

A RACE against death in the far north—a man against a pack of wolves—is recounted in this instalment of the experiences of Major Howard S. Reed, famous explorer and big-game hunter. It is the story of a man who has, during the course of thirty years, faced terrible danger in the jungles and other wild places of the world uninhabited by man.

Major Howard S. Reed

BY MAJOR HOWARD S. REED
(Copyright)

Night had fallen swiftly. The cold stars came out. The moon cast a pale, frozen light upon the landscape. The wolves were gaining on me. Looking back now and then I could see them in the faint light of an Arctic night. They were shadows against the snow, racing shadows—gaining, always gaining, closing in on me despite all I could do.

It was one of the most thrilling experiences I ever encountered, there in the frozen fastness of Alaska. At the time I was after specimens of white big horn sheep—'Ovis Dalli'—and had selected a little known section of Alaska for my explorations.

Al, my partner, had been a prospector, packer, trapper, boatman and guide. We had reached one of those curious villages on the Klauhne River, a hundred miles west of the Yukon, after a hard trip with the dog sledge. It was a village whose population is a strange mixture of northern Indians and Eskimos.

It was pleasant in the village after our long trek. Al and I were glad of the chance to rest for a few days. We had used up all our strength during various bear hunts. Chita, the daughter of the village Indian chief, made the rest more pleasant for me than it would have been. She was the tallest Indian girl I have ever seen and also the most beautiful.

She was the pride of the chief, the pride of the village. She could shoot, she could trap, she could catch more fish through the ice than anybody else. She could make things with her hands, she could read and write and she could talk. Most of the Indian girls are shy, bashful, untalkative. Perhaps Chita had been like them before she went to school.

Perhaps I sound sentimental but I do not deny the thought. I recall, for instance, that I asked her to go out with me and shoot rabbits. Now that is not, you might say, a sentimental occupation. To be harshly practical, I wanted the rabbits for dog meat.

My Pact With Chief's Daughter

Chita was excited about all this and agreed to accompany me. But this is where the sentimental mood came in; we made an arrangement whereby, if I shot more rabbits than she did, she should kiss me. If she shot more, I should kiss her. So you see, I couldn't lose. Only one thing bothered me. It so happened that I shot more rabbits and she insisted upon kissing me in Eskimo fashion—by rubbing noses!

Well, after a few days Al and I set out on a hunt for the white horn sheep. In another article I shall explain some of the unexpected encounters we had with a more vicious animal—the bear. It was a matter of constant climbing over snow-driven mountains and Al, I noticed, seemed quite exhausted.

One day, for instance, we were perspiring from our climb up a mountain. It had been a mild morning and we had come up the mountain at a fast pace. Now the weather was changing. The perspiration that had soaked through our heavy mackinaws was changing into steaming frost.

The sheep were drifting ahead of a storm, we noticed. They were working their way along in our direction. We crouched behind some rocks, waiting until the sheep should come within shooting range. The wind was piercing cold by this time and it was growing stronger every minute. But there was nothing we could do but wait.

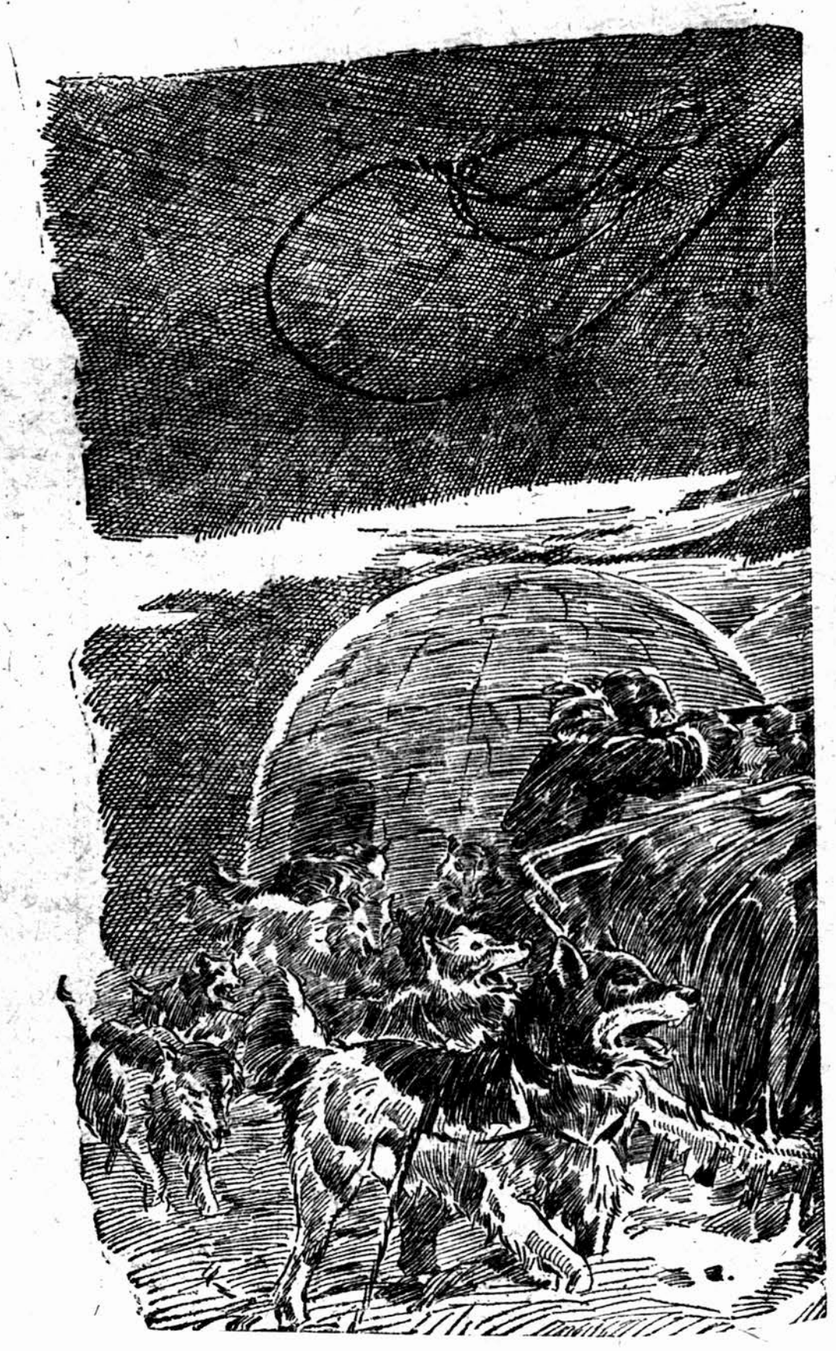
I Lose Al

Al suddenly shouted and shot a ram, but it dropped over a cliff. We started back. Al was plainly suffering from a chill. That night he began choking up and I knew he was due for a siege of pneumonia. And in the high altitude pneumonia, I realized, would probably be fatal.

The next morning Al could scarcely breathe. I went out with an axe. I walked to a little stream below camp, chop-

LONE CRY

"Anadair," North-Siberian Sledge Dog, typical of the dogs that drew Major Reed's Sledges through Northern Wastes. Part wolf, it is nevertheless loyal to man. Note sharp fangs able to deal with the wild wolves of Alaska.



ped a hole in the ice and fished around until I had found a thin flat stone. I went back to the tent, and put the stone in the fire. When it was heated enough I moistened a woollen blanket strip, wrapped it around the stone and put the steaming woollen on his chest.

I hoped it might send the blood fast through his lungs. But the altitude was against me. I watched him die all that day and night—delirious, talking of gold rushes, claim jumpers, crying for a girl he had left in Norway.

Yet I kept heating the rock that day, that night, steaming him, trying my best to clear his lungs. But it was of no avail. He died there, in his sleeping bag, on the frozen ground.

So I started back, five hundred miles from the village, with my partner lashed on my sled. Near him were three sets of the horns and heads of sheep I had bagged.

You may say: why not have buried Al there in the snow? So far as adventurers of the northland are concerned that would be the happiest fate—to be buried in the bleakness where one had toiled and struggled and died. But it is an unwritten law of the Yukon that when two men set out alone into the wilderness, and one of them dies, the other must come back with the body.

You see, there had been so many men murdered by greedy or revengeful partners, so many men had "disappeared", so many men who had come back alone, with provisions for two and plenty of gold—gold that need not now be shared—do you see? This unwritten law must, absolutely must, be observed strictly by honest men.

It was Midwinter now. The caribou and other wild game had gone to the lower Yukon valleys for food. The sheep were clinging to the highest mountain ranges. And hungry wolves were slinking through the timber.

Pursued By Pack Of Wolves

I was within a day's travel of the village on my way south when I heard the first faint cry of a wolf. I wish I could describe it to you. It is something like the cry of a human being in pain. It is the cry of an animal, eternally bewildered by the desolation about him, crying for what may be, for all I know, a lost paradise. The growls and roars of other wild beasts cannot quite equal the cry of the wolf.

But when this natural cry of the wolf is mixed with the cry of hunger it is terrible and blood-chilling. You feel as though all Nature was focusing its anger and despair and terror into a single voice.

At first I paid no attention to the cry of the wolf. Not, that is, until the cry came closer. That cry echoed and re-echoed, went rolling across the snow-covered hills, bounded back from the trees. Other cries answered—cries, by God, that were not echoes!

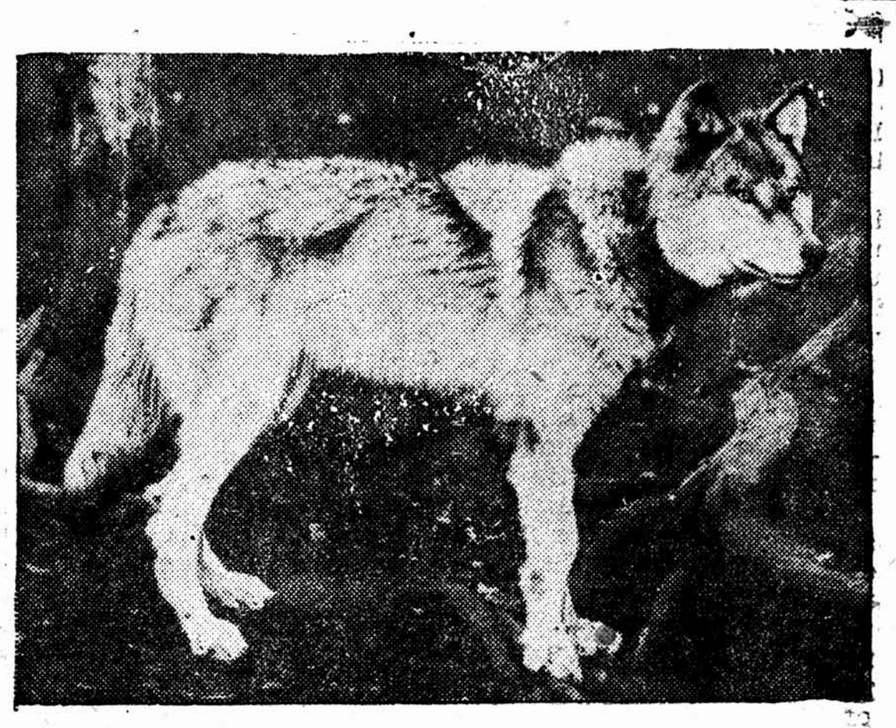
I knew. I knew! The lone hunter was calling his pack—as crows call to their fellows when the need arises.

"Mush on!" I shouted to the dogs.

There was only one hope for escape. I could not stand and fight a wolf pack. Had the man on the sledge been alive. I should not have worried. Two men can stand off many wolves standing back to back. But one man alone will be surrounded in a moment, even though backed against a tree, his fight is hopeless.

My only chance of escape lay in the speed of my dogs.

"Mush on!" I shouted again and again. They strained with every ounce of energy in them. I quickened my own pace, running behind the sledge, guiding it, shoving it, whipping on the dogs. The whip crackled in the cold air, the dogs barked furiously and pushed on.



ON THE SCENT

Perhaps the fellow above looks like an ordinary dog, but it is the vicious timber wolf of the North. Of course, this chap happens to be docile because he is a pet wolf of an Alaskan family. But if you are a stranger, look out!

Now night was coming on. It fell swiftly and the stars came out. The shadows of the racing wolves became spectres of horror. I, who had faced tigers, jaguars, cougars, snakes and other fearsome denizens of the jungle, was in peril of my life. For once I was panic-stricken.

A Race For Life

But panic-stricken or not there was but one thing to do—mush on!

My only haven of safety was the Indian-Eskimo village ahead. That loomed closer all the time. It was now a question as to which would win the race—my dogs or the wolves.

Down a little hill we flew, making no noise. Up a slight rise, toiling, panting, desperate, anxious. By "we" I mean the dogs also, for keep in mind that it was a desperate a race to the dogs as it was to me.

Soon the lights of the village gleamed before me.

I shouted and fired my gun.

All the dogs of the village began to bark. Men rushed out—men and women and children, too—armed with guns, shouting, rushing to my rescue. The wolves, now almost upon me, slunk away in terror. Noise and numbers always terrify the wolves. But not all of them got away. The people of the village kept pouring hot lead into them.

Let me say that that experience frightened me badly. I am not ashamed to say so. I have never been so close to death as I was that night. It was the only time in my life that wolves had ever followed me. Years later, in Malaysia, when I was chased by wild dogs, I remembered the gray wolves of Alaska, and I laughed at the wild dogs.

Well, anyhow, I stopped overnight with my friends, Chief Izak and his family and in the morning of the second day I started to White Horse, across the ice of

(Continued on next Page).

TERROR IN THE NORTH

"The wolves were upon me. There was only one hope for escape. But as I neared the village the dogs began to bark. Men rushed out—men, women and children, too—armed with guns, rushing to the rescue. The wolves, now almost upon me, slunk away in terror—"

(Continued from previous page).

Klauhne Lake—the lake of the big fish.

It was two o'clock in the morning when I got up and harnessed the dogs. I had to travel twelve miles to a point on the lake, a clump of tall trees which would give me my bearings. From these trees I intended to go, at an angle, forty-six miles across the ice to a cleft in the ridge —the only passage through the ranges that bordered the lake.

I ran along easily under the stars and the moon. In those days I could run all day and all night behind a sledge, and not feel tired. I loved it. I recommend the sport to anyone and promise it will make a new man of him.

The light of the stars faded as I started out from the clump of trees and a long 'haloooooooo" came across the ice to me. I looked and saw a camp fire on the shore and three men standing near it. I stopped with a quick command to the lead dog and a sudden grip on the handles. I swung the sledge toward the fire.

"Where you bound?" one of the men asked me. They were white men, sourdoughs, old prospectors, bearded as I was bundled up in shapeless furs.

"White Horse", I said.

"Mind if we drop in behind you?"

"Not if you hurry", I said. "Storm coming."

Through A Blizzard

They looked at the sky and nodded. They piled their stuff onto their sledge, tied it and started out. They were going to spend the Winter in the States, it seemed. They had been "inside" for seven years and were a bit tired of the cold country.

I was glad to have their company. It is not pleasant to travel with a dead man day and night, week after week.

"We've never been over this trail", they explained.

"It's good I came along, then", I said, not meaning to boast. "There's only one little rift in the mountains rimming this lake. If you don't go directly to it, you may wander around the lake for days and see nothing but your own tracks."

We had been but an hour on our way when the wind began to whistle through those mountains. We were half way across when the wind turned into a gale, hitting us on the left side, throwing us off our course. The dogs tried to huddle together against the cold and the piercing wind. I whipped them on.

ARTIC BEAUTY
This young Lady is typical of the Eskimo women to be found in the Alaskan country visited by Major Reed. Bravely she faces frozen dangers, carries her own pack and loves her land.

It was too cold to snow but the wind picked up all the loose snow from the ice and blew it into us blew it through the thick hair of the dogs, into their skin. The snow came in blinding stinging clouds, sweeping the ice clear.

By now my clothes were thick with snow. There were icicles hanging from my moustache, icicles made of my breath, icicles that barred me from eating. I couldn't break them to shove a piece of hardtack through them. Tell that to Ripley if you want to, but it is the truth!

While we kept moving through the immensity of snow and ice one thing was uppermost in my mind. I was thinking of the tales Chief Izak had told me of the enormous brown bears of the region. In anticipation of meeting them I had two airdales. They were the nerviest and grittiest dogs I could find. They were ready and willing to fight anything.

Others had told me that they had never seen any dogs that could stop the big brown bears of the Klauhne, but this day my own reliance upon the dogs was justified.

We had been moving across the lake painfully and had drawn up to the shore at last. One of the sourdoughs in the party behind me now sighted a cub bear and immediately opened fire. I was furious about it, but of course I had no authority over the men. The cub died instantly—but the incident was not ended.

Encounter With A Brown Bear

I do not need to tell you, of course, that the death of a cub bear can drive the mother bear into a frenzy of anger toward man. I was aware of that but I figured that if we stayed close enough to the lake we would not have to worry about mama bear.

But as I was sitting on an improvised stool, cleaning my gun, I heard a low growl. I turned and there was a huge brown bear approaching me. My gun, naturally was not loaded and I knew I would not have time to load it before the animal would be upon me.

Slowly I retreated toward the lake, hoping that I might be able to get on the ice before the bear had reached me. It seemed a flimsy hope, that brown animal came steadily toward me, growling.

It paused for a moment, facing me, then charged. I turned and fled, knowing that the only thing left to do would be to make for the open. But I didn't have much time. The bear was rushing after me and then, about ten feet away from me something happened.

The two airedales, who had been unhitched from the sled to rest, had come upon the scene, observed the situation, leaped into action. They pounced upon the bear, snarling barking all the time.

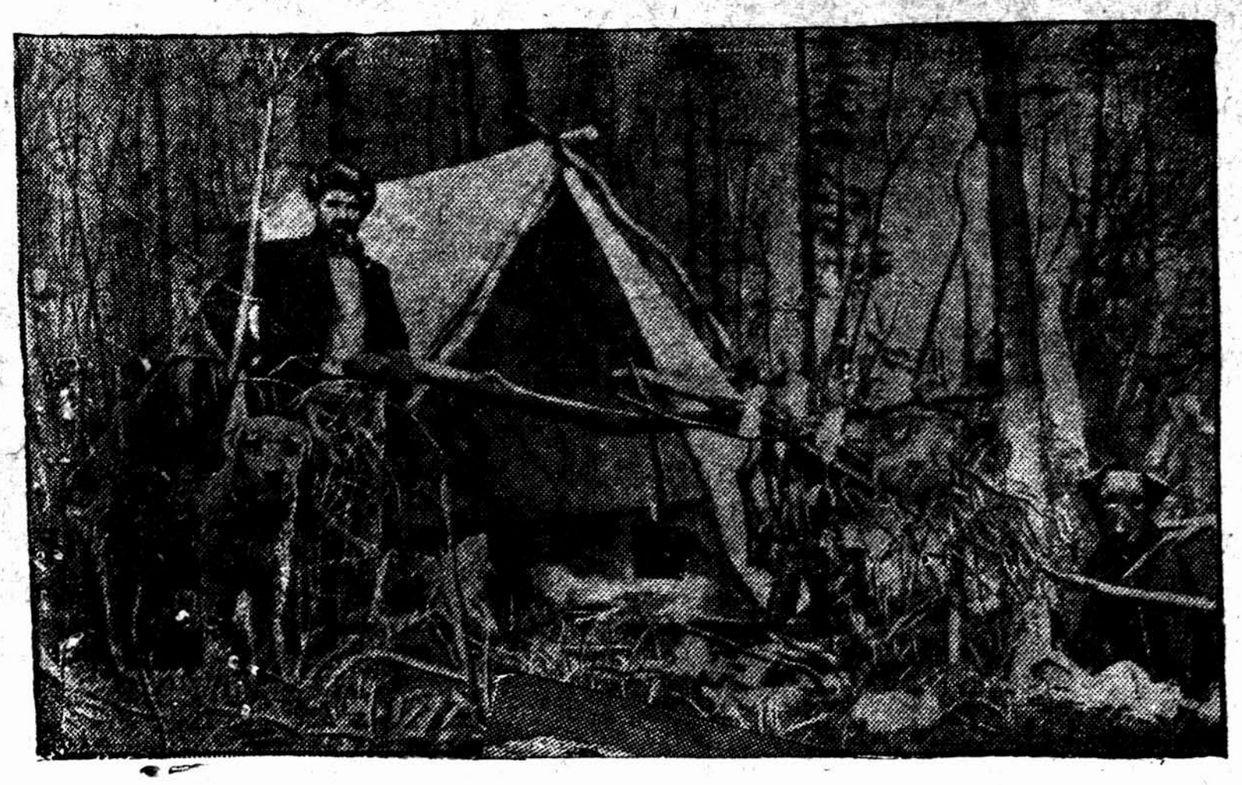
The bear lashed out its paws furiously and finally knocked down one of the dogs. Yet the other alone, continued to charge at the bear bitting into it, jumping nimbly all about it.

True, the bear wasn't badly injured by the encounter. But the admirable and courageous work of the two dogs gave me time to load my rifle.

Suddenly, as the second airedale was charging, the bear struck a terrific blow that laid the dog low. Then, without hesitation, the beast charged for me. But by that time my rifle was ready. I fired three quick shots and mama bear fell to the ground dead.

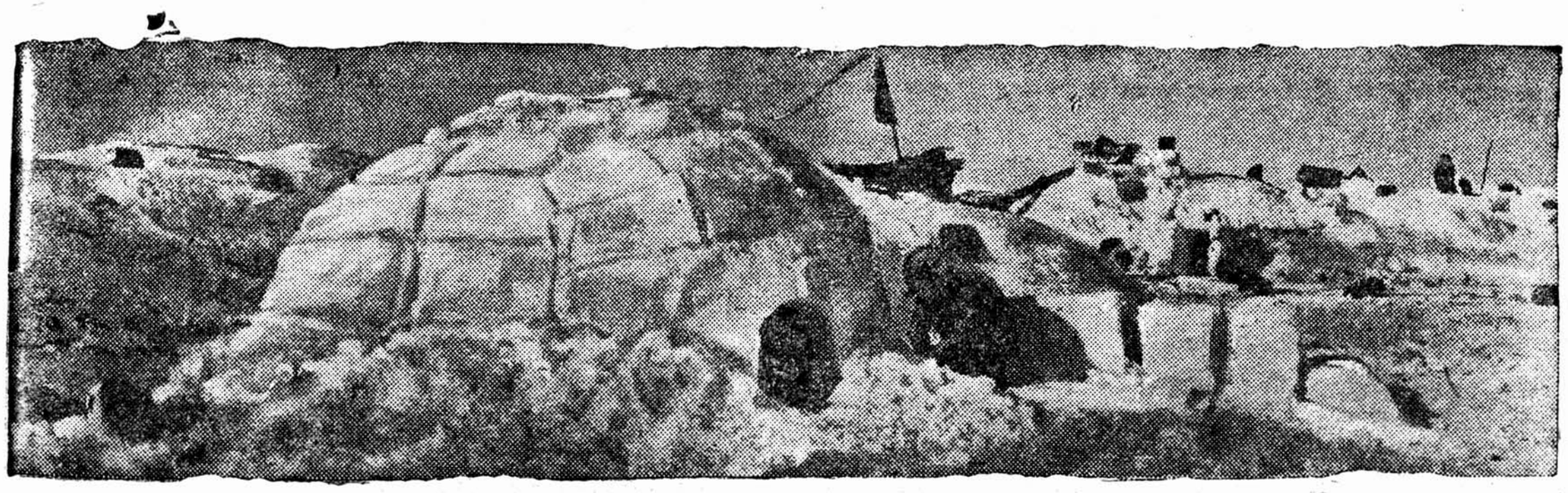
Matchless Bravery Of Airedales

Now our fix was serious indeed. The blizzard was unabated—we were off our course, perhaps lost —the sled held a corpse, and one of my dogs was injured! I took the poor animal in my arms and stretched out flat on the ice, warming it as best I could. I can pay no higher tribute to the courage and vitality of that airedale than to state that after



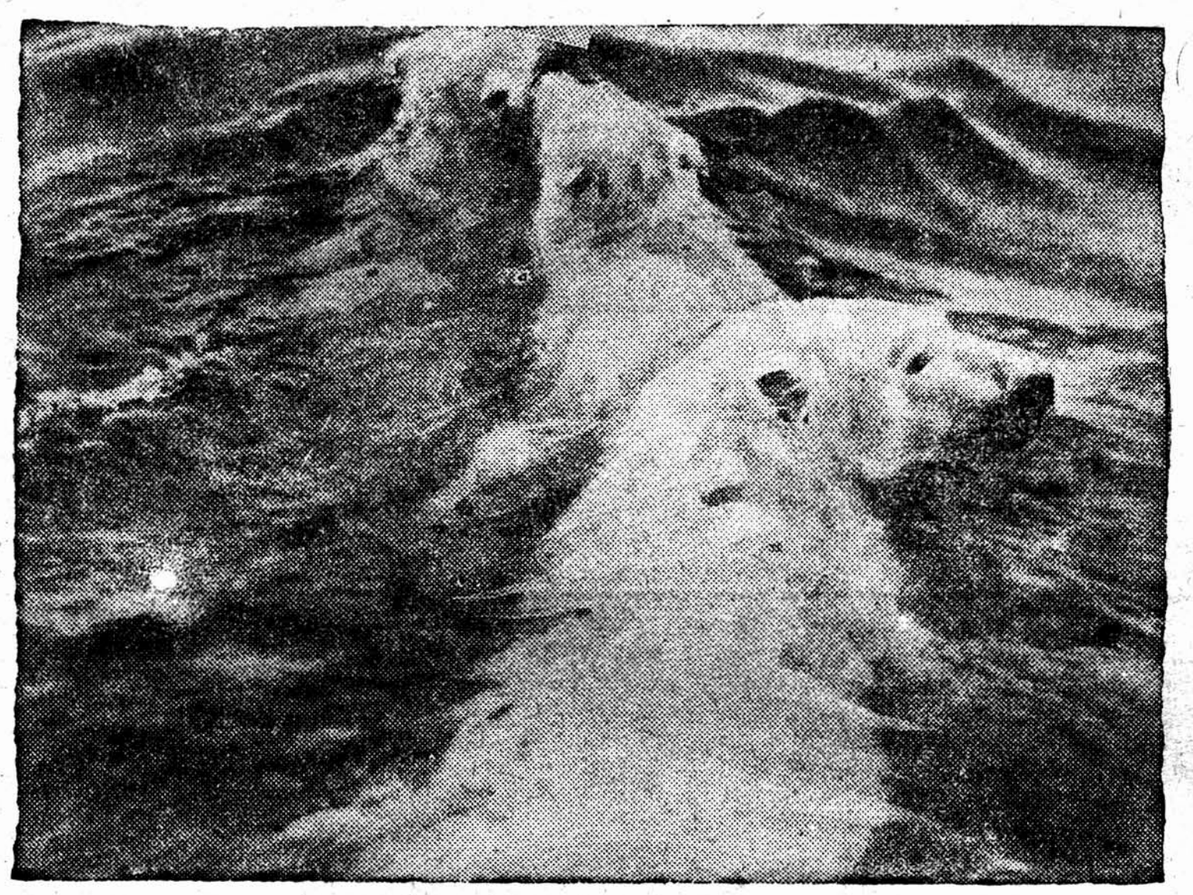
LOST FRIENDS

A photo of "Al," Major Reed's partner in the Alaskan Wilderness, who died during a dangerous trek. With him you see two of the Major's "Bear" dogs. How they saved his life is told in this article.



FROZEN CIVILISATION

This photo shows you a typical Eskimo village, such as Major Reed encountered during his adventures in Alaska. The Northern Red Indians, however, do not have this type of abode.



WHITE MENACE

Three Polar Bears swimming in the water. Very charming—but never go in swimming with them. Major Reed has had many Hair-Raising escapes from the Breed.

a time he recovered—stood groggily up—and shaking off the effects of the bear's awful blow was able to be hitched again to the sled and toil onward over the snow.

And our luck wasn't over; for through sheer sense of direction I found the cleft in the ridge and the pass leading down to White Horse. I had kept the unwritten law and my troubles were ended.

But whenever I recall the matchless bravery of those airedales in tackling the mother-bear, and the courage of the hurt animal in helping haul us to safety after that I remember, too, another dog of this breed who was with me when he stepped into a bear trap. His right foreleg was broken close to the shoulder. That night the wounded leg, with no circulation, froze as hard as a board.

The next day, hobbling behind us in a storm, he vanished and I gave him up for lost. But at the end of three days after that, into the Indian village he limped—with only three legs! He had evidently amputated the broken limb himself.

NEXT WEEK: Major Reed reveals his amazing experiences with man-eating crocodiles and tells how an escaped convict met his end in crocodile-infested waters while making a desperate attempt at escape.

"MUSHING ON" WITH DEATH

A photo of Major Reed and his dog Sled, taken after his narrow escape from death at the jaws of wild wolves. On the sledge is the body of his partner, "Al," who died during the Mushing trip in Alaska.

FIRST EDUCATIONAL FILM

How interesting an educational film can be will be seen in the Musical Topical of the Benares Hindu University that is being filmed by the Kolhapur Cinetone, Kolhapur. This is the first educational film produced in India and Kolhapur Cinetone deserves all praise for opening a new avenue to Indian film producers.

This topical will acquaint us with the admirable expanse of the Benares Hindu University, its novel education methods, ample scope for research work in Engineering and science, its college buildings, hostels, professors' residences, library, its ideal atmosphere and the surrounding beauty of nature.

Mr. Baburao Pendharkar, Mr. Rangnekar and Mr. V. B. Joshi (the renowned cameraman) have been sparing no pains to film this topical which, will be completed by the 20th next. The film will be in Hindi and English

TRAINING WOMEN POLITICIANS

The first study course for leaders of the National Socialist women's organisations has been opened in Berlin in conjunction with the German School of Politics. Already 500 applications for attendance at this course have been received.

NEW HISTORY SOCIETY

Fifth International Competition

The Secretary of the New History Society, 132 East 65th Street, New York, writes to us as follows:

The New History Society announces that at the conclusion of its Asiatic Competition in March, 1935, it will present the following month its Fifth International Competition, to the Youth of Africa, Alaska, Australia, Canada New Foundland, New Zealand, Tasmania, and the islands adjacent to those continents and countries, offering Prizes of dollars 300, 200 and 100 for the three best essays on a subject to be named at that time. All the young men and women of the countries specified, up to the age of thirty, and without educational limitations, will be entitled to compete.

WORLD COMPETITION

At the close of the Fifth Competition, in the middle of the year 1936, the New History Society will present its final competition (with subject and prizes to be announced later) to the inhabitants of the entire world—East, West, North, South—with neither age nor educational limitations. The population of our globe will be invited to take part.

This last effort will close the educational campaign initiated several years ago. For this reason, we would very much like to keep in close touch with our friends and co-workers in Asia, retain our contacts and correlate our correspondence, so that at the time when the World Competition is announced, we may have the continuance of their support and encouragement. Our watchword to all our friends: "Keep the line of communication unbroken."

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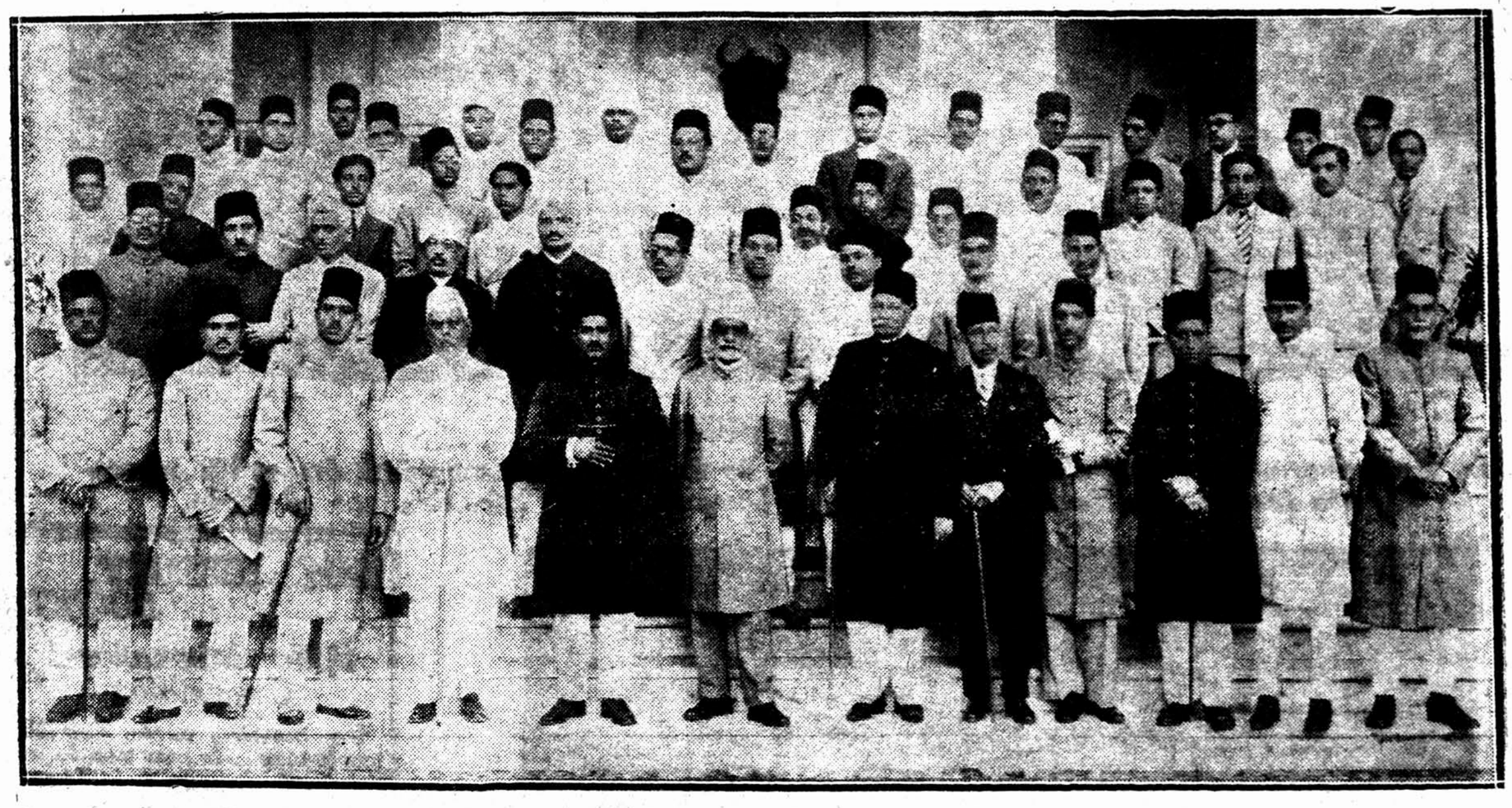

The inaugural meeting of the Mulki people of the Nizam's Dominions consisting of all castes and creeds was held in Narsinghgir Mansion in Hyderabad. Photo shows some of the prominent members of the conference headed by Nawab Sir Nizamat Jung Bahadur, ex-Political Minister of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government.

BANQUET OF LODGE "ISLAM"

Installation of Mr. Manbhoy Balcobhoy Maniar, Solicitor, as the Rt. Wor. Master of Lodge "Islam" in the Freemason's Hall on the 16th ulto. Photo shows the banquet held after the installation ceremony.

TITBITS FROM JAPAN (Continued from page 21)

Japanese language, after a year in which the students will, if they have done sufficiently well, pass into the higher school and university. The university is famous for the political aptitudes of its graduates rather than for the profundity of their learning. The outcome of this experiment will be very interesting.

WOMEN AND LAW

The penal law is a curious thing always full of surprises. Recently a French-woman went and shot her husband who was drinking in a cafe instead of coming home to his perfect dinner which she had cooked with her own fair hands. A jury of French husbands acquitted her! This shows that, in spite of French-men liking to pose as dissolute dogs, they are really the most domesticated creatures on earth, and felt that it was an insult to the best wives and the best cooks in the world not to come home when dinner was ready.

EMPEROR GIVES STICKS

Gifts of special walking sticks and conferment of the right to carry them at court, were conferred yesterday upon three statesmen who have attained the age of 80 years. The recipients were Mr. Kerekiyo Takahashi, the Finance minister, who is 82, and Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, former Home Minister, and Mr. Jotaro Tomiya, formerly president of the Supreme Court, who are 80. Gifts of silver sake cups bearing the Imperial crest were made to Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier; Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Marquis Toshitake Okubo, Count Saneyoshi Sanjonishi, Count Sanackira Shimizudani, Viscount Takanori Mori, Viscount Kazumoto Machijiri Viscount Sasumu Matsuura, Baron Masatoshi Kusumoto and Baron Neotsura Maeda.

SIAM-JAPAN UNITY

Siam, the only nation that remained friendly to Japan in the League of nations, is seeking friendly relations with Japan. Her military officers are coming here for training. Lt.-Col. Luang Charlermsakdhi Songgram and 11 others Siamese officers who have been ordered to Japan for military studies by the Siamese Government, are reaching here.

Prior to their departure, the Siamese officers were entertained at a luncheon party given in their honour by Bikita Sakai, resident official of the Japanese Overseas Office at the latter's residence.

The Siamese officers are expected to stay in Japan for a period of from three to five years. They will be admitted to the Japanese Military Academy and other military institutions.

3 INDIANS DEPORTED.

In the Japanese concession of Hankow, there was one Mr. Achar Singh in the Japanese police. The British Consul found some fault against him. A formal complaint was presented to the Japanese Consulate which handed him over to the British.

Mr. M. Z. Khan informs from Shanghai: "Here the condition of Indians remains the same as before. There is no new activity The British have recently deported two Indians who had come here without passports. . . ."

SOME WAYS OF IMPROVING BOMBAY : : : Inefficiency Of Municipal Administration

By KISHOR LOTWALLA

Bombay is indubitably modern in many respects. It is the most renowned city of India, pluming and congratulating itself on possessing the most cosmopolitan crowd and having the largest Municipal organisation in India. Yet it sadly lacks some of those features which a City must possess not only for the betterment of its own citizens but also to maintain its position as a premier City.

A city, whose only achievment is on the architectural side, has hardly any claim to be ranked in the first line. Bombay, perhaps, is the best example of it. It can certainly claim to harbour in its bosom some of the best designed and finely constructed houses and public buildings, but there the brighten part of it ends. Away from the aristocratic quarters, in the heart of the City, one comes across conditions and surroundings which are most detrimental to the health of the people and are the most suitable breeding places for deadly scourges.

Behind the external glamour of Bombay which gives all tourists and visitors an impression of magnificence and pompousness unrivalled by any other city in India, there are a number of places riddled through and through with dirt, ugliness and filth, which in seeing eyes can only inspire horror and pity for the occupiers.

A Tourist Opinion

A recent American tourist whom I chanced to meet told me after a very careful inspection of not only the areas which the "beau monde" of Bombay inhabit, but also the squalid and derelict areas which predominate in the City, that he had all his "illusions" about Bombay destroyed. "Bombay is the quaintest mixture of modernity and antiquity" he said. "While its outer appearance stamps a very favourable impress on the mind of a tourist, its inner parts are sufficient to damn it as one of the filthiest dwelling places." When I told him that it was supposed to have the biggest and the finest Municipal Corporation in India, he seemed very much cast down and remarked drearily, "Please, do not tell me anything more about it." Well, this is what one of the observant tourists has to say about Bombay!

The City's need for a complete "clean-up" cannot be over-emphasized. It is in fact too obvious to require any mention. Yet, Bombay has never had the blessing of witnessing an ambitious scheme which would make it a worthy place and heighten its prestige.

Has the Municipality sponsored even one scheme in recent years to do away with the slums of the City and to lay out on an extensive scale parks and gardens as recreation places for the people? There has been a lot of a talk regarding the evils of slums and their derogatory effects on the general health of the City and the dire necessity of a house-building scheme, but nothing fruitful seems to result from it. The Corporation instead continues to show utter indifference towards any propohals for a well-planned and a more beautiful Bombay.

Necessity Of Parks

Perhaps, it may be pointed out by those who are anxious to shield the Corporation from the righteous onslaughts of workers who are trying to improve the miserable lot of the citizens, that the depleted coffers of the Corporation cannot allow it to consider a housing scheme. Even though this is not an insuperable difficulty and is easily surmountable by floating a special housing loan at a rate of interest which would be tempting enough to buyers, one may temporarily shelve it till better times. But there is hardly any justification for showing an inertia in the building of Parks and Gardens.

Parks and Gardens "are the lungs of a nation", and their importance to the citizens is of so great a value that the municipalities and councils of the chief cities of Europe have devoted huge sums of money and organised special departments to visualize all possibilities of expanding and extending them. How many parks and gardens can Bombay boast of? Hanging Gardens and Victoria Gardens are the only two Bombay can justly be proud of. But the question that arises is, are they sufficient? There are a number of open spaces in Bombay which our very "efficient" Municipality has left uncared for. These open spaces are heaped either with empty petrol and kerosine tins or pieces of broken glass or allowed to grow grass on at a leisurely rate. Through sheer perversity of our City Fathers, even such places as are worth going to for a "little breeze" are defaced by "narielwallas" and vendors of all varieties and descriptions. The Chowpatty sea beach is a most glaring instance of it. More than half of it is crowded with vendors of eatables and squalid fishermen's huts and those who go there with the idea of enjoying an evening walk often return disgruntled and stuffed with the dirty smell of fish or eatables.

With nothing more than two gardens to go to, there can be only words of condemnation for this almost criminal callousness of the Municipality in maintaining such unhygenic conditions at the Chowpatty sea beach. The presence of vendors may bring in a good monthly revenue to the Municipality, but this should not shut their eyes to the main fact that health is more vital than a mere insignificant monetary gain.

A "Hyde Park" For Bombay

An ideal plan to create an embryo Hyde Park in Bombay would be to make use the large tract of land behind the Church Gate station, at present lying in a wild state. The Co-operage could also be turned into a Park and the Football ground transferred to the open space behind the Marine Lines station. Back Bay and Co-Operage being away from the heart of the City, they would naturally be frequented only by those who are nearer to them. But, for the benefit of those who are away from them miniature parks can also be laid at suitable places. The idea of having an artificial lake in the City both for swimming and boating modelled after the "Serpentine" in Hyde Park can be effectively carried out at Worli on the plot where the Congress Nagar stood. The difficulty of extending waterpipes right upto Worli might be circumvented by getting water directly from the Sea. The project of having an artificial lake may seem a bit far-fetched just at this juncture, but the absence of such an amenity has been markedly felt in Bombay.

Another way of brightening Bombay would be to have fountains at some of the public squares, to be illuminated at night. The road leading from Bombay Gymkhana to Dhobi Talao could be fashioned after Champs Elysees. Paris with trees on both sides of it and overhead lights to be supplanted by lamp-posts erected at very short distances all along the opposite sides of the street.

During my many peregrinations in, so to speak, the lowly parts of the City, I have asked local residents why they do not protest against the bad and ill-ventilated housing conditions, and the general state of filth on the roads full of ditches. In reply, I have always been told in a helpless voice that as nothing can be done they have just resigned themselves to their unfortunate lot and got acclimatized to conditions of dirt. I was surprised to learn from them that the rents which they pay even for obviously unhealthy dwellings are not strictly scrutinized by the municipality. This clearly suggests that the municipal organisation is lacking in efficiency.

A Fine Opportu ity.

It seems, them, that the leading Municipality in India is the most backward, the least ambitious and the least interested in the welfare of the city. This is not an unjustified and harsh criticism of the Municipality, as a single look even at some of the pubic monuments will demonstrate the nature and character of our Municipality. Even allowing for strict economy, one cannot understand why statues and monuments like "The Gateway of India" should be allowed to languish for lack of proper care. Any European municipality would have seen in "The Gateway of India" a fine opportunity to add to the splendour of the City. It would have been illuminated and flood-lit, if not on all occasions, at least on those which are important enough to demand a little pompousness. Our municipality does not even undertake the trouble of having such a splendid piece of work kept clean and free from darkish spots.

In short, to improve Bombay, a comprehensive scheme is necessary. It will mean expenditure, but only through such a course can Bombay be freed from its present disgrace to take its rightful place as a prominent and well-kept City. Money spent now will be amply compensated in the form of work for the unemployed and starving of this City and also in the form of increased revenue from the general public and tourist traffic.

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WIRELESS TOPICS

FILM CENSORSHIP

Shaw Defends Sex Appeal

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S recent broadcast in defence of sex appeal in cinema films has attracted widespread notice. We are indebted to "The Listener" for the following extracts from the same :—

On January 15 the Archbishop of Canterbury introduced a deputation to the Prime Minister representing the National Cinema Enquiry Committee and other organisations on the subject of film censorship. The Archbishop called attention to the potent influence of the cinema on the public, nearly 20,000,000 of whom went to the cinema each week. The deputation, he said, had come with no narrow suspicions in its mind, but it was naturally concerned with the influence of the cinema on children, and yet more on adolescents. He recognised that permanent improvement depended on the raising of the public demand. He believed that the public was demanding better films, and that the industry was recognising this. He did not wish to make any reflection on the work of the Board of Film Censors, but, as exhibitors had to take what was provided, he suggested that there should be an enquiry into the working of the censorship. In reply to the deputation the Prime Minister stated that enquiries, particularly perhaps when any question of morals was involved, did not always yield all the results expected from them. If, therefore, the Government came to the conclusion that an enquiry was not the most helpful method, they must not be misunderstood. Any influence affecting children and young people must be regarded by all Governments as a matter of first-rate importance. He promised that the subject should receive examination at once.

The Prime Minister is quite right in hinting that though everyone desires wholesome theatres and picture houses, censorships are the very devil. Mr. MacDonald did not use these blunt words ; but you may take it from me that they represent his meaning precisely. The Archbishop speaks of undesirable films. There are no undesirable films. No film studio in the world would spend fifty thousand pounds in making a film unless it was a very desirable film indeed. Possibly not desirable by an Archbishop, but certainly desirable by that very large section of the human race who are not Archbishops. Still, as Archbishops are very like other respectable gentlemen except that they wear gaiters instead of trousers, any film corporation which devoted itself to displeasing Archbishops would soon be bankrupt. In short, nobody wants to produce undesirable films. Therefore let us stop talking about desirable and undesirable, and consider whether we can weed out from the great mass of desirable films those which are detrimental to public morals. The censorship method, which is that of handing the job over to some frail and erring mortal man, and making him omnipotent on the assumption that his official status will make him infallible and omniscient, is so silly that it has produced the existing agitation ; and yet some of the agitators are actually clamouring for more of it. Others are obsessed with sex appeal. Now sex appeal is a perfectly legitimate element in all the fine arts that deal directly with humanity. To educate and refine it is one of the most sacred functions of the theatre. Its treatment under the censorship is often vulgar ; yet I believe that, on balance, the good that has been done by the films in associating sex appeal with beauty and cleanliness, with poetry and music, is incalculable. It is in quite other directions that the pictures are often mischievous ; and if a new public enquiry is set on foot people who consider sex as sinful in itself must be excluded from it like other lunatics ; and its business must be to ascertain whether, on the whole, going to the films makes worse or better citizens of us. As to the remedy ,the most successful one so far has been the licensing of places of public entertainment from year to year by representative local authorities, accessible to complaints from individuals or deputations, and with powers to withdraw licences from ill-conducted houses for what are called judicial reasons by a majority vote. The subject is difficult, delicate and complicated ; but so far, licensing has proved the most effective expedient for keeping decent order pending the time when theatres and picture houses will be public institutions under the control of a Ministry of Education and the Fine Arts. This is my considered opinion ; and I am an old hand and know what I am talking about. Sleep on it before you join the outcry.

A London message says:

The death has occurred of Doctor R. J. I. Sladen, ex-Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Railway, and malaria specialist.

Television "Menace" To Radio

Fears Held Needless: Technique Will Take Years To Develop

LISTENERS need not fear that their radio sets will be rendered useless by the development of television.

This assurance was given by Col. Moore-Brabazon, president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and also by Mr. Gladstone Murray, of the B. B. C. in mail week.

Speaking at a luncheon of the association in London, Col. Moore-Brabazon said the public need not be "panicked by wild statements" to the contrary.

"TAKE YEARS TO DEVELOP."

"Whatever system is employed, the present type of modern radio receiver will continue in use," he declared.

It would take years to develop the technique of television entertainment to the standard that radio broadcasting had attained.

For that reason alone the present types of modern radio receiver would be in popular use. They would be required for the reception of all B. B. C. and foreign radio programmes whose present high quality would also improve.

TIME NOT YET RIPE.

British radio manufacturers had the television situation well in hand.

When the transmission and reception of television, now being investigated in the manufacturers' laboratories, were brought to a satisfactory stage the public would be offered the apparatus. And not before.

"The Radio Manufacturers' Association declares," he went on, "that the time is not yet ripe for television to take the place of radio broadcasting, but that, as the years go by, it will become a supplementary adjunct to the reception of broadcast entertainment."

Mr. Gladstone Murray told a reporter: "Whatever may be done, either by the B. B. C. or elsewhere, to develop television, it is clear that the B. B. C. must continue to provide a full service of non-visual programmes for many years to come."—"News Chronicle."

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OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS

Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine.

Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women.

Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment.

Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father?

We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them.

There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity.

If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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CHESS.

Match In Bombay

The British Chess Federation announces that a message from the Polish Chess Association has been received stating that the team tournament in Warsaw will be held from August 16th, to August 31st inclusive.

A chess match was played in Bombay in the second half of the last month between Mr. M. D. Bilimoria of the Bombay Central Chess Association and Mr. D. C. Blake of the Beaman Bombay Chess Club. The match was won by Mr. Bilimoria with a score of 3-1.

There was always a good attendance of interested spectator to watch the games, and it would seem that contests of this nature are popular with the chess playing fraternity of the City.

Attempts are being made to have a match, on several boards, between the Beaman Club and the Bombay Central Chess Association, and to make it a regular feature to be held every month.

Correction. In game No. 4, black's 6th move is PK4, and his 7th PQR4. In Game No. 6, black's 39th move should read K7K6+.

Positions For Study.

Position No. 10, 1k5r , 1bp5, 2ktp3b, 1p1Kt3q, 5p1p, 1BPQ3P, 1P3BP1, 1K1R4. White to play and win.

Position No. 11. 3r1rk1, 1pp1bppp, p1q1b1kt1, 5Kt2, 4PBQ1, 2P5, PPB3PP, 3R1R1K. White to play and win.

Position No. 12. 3r3k, b3kt1p1, p4pQp, 1p6, 2qp3R, P4Kt1P, 1PPB1PP1, 6K1. White to play and win.

Solutions. Position No. 4. 1 RR6, RK6, 2 RR3, RK5, 3 RR4, RK6, 4 BB4.

Position No. 5. 1 KtKt6+, QxKt, 2 QB5+, KB2, 3 Qm.

Position No. 6. 1. BB4+, 2 KF-, KtB7+, 3 RxKt, QQ-8+,
4 Kt1, QxKt+, 5 KxQ, Rm.

Game No. 7.

The third game of the recent match between Bilimoria and Blake. Black made a venturesome defence, thereby seriously imperilling his king's safety. White took advantage of the positional weakness so created, and wound it up with a vigorous attack against the exposed K. Ruy Lopez. White Bilimoria, black Blake

White	Black
1 PK4	PK4
2 KtKB3	KtQB3
3 BKt5	PQR3
4 BR4	BB4
5 PB3 (a)	PKB4 (b)
6 PxP	PK5
7 QK2	QK2
8 O. O (c)	PxKt
9 QxP	PQKt4
0 BKt3	KtKB3 (d)
1 PQ4	BQ3
White	Black
12 BKt5	BKt2
13 BxKt	QxB
14 RK1+	KQI (e)
15 KtQ2	KtR4
16 BQ5	BxP+
17 KxB	QQ3+
18 RK5 (f)	BxB
19 QxB	QR3+
20 KKt1	PQB3 (g)
21 QB5	PQ3 (h)
22 QKt6+	KQ2
White	Black
23 RK6	QxKt (i)
24 QRK1	QKt4 (j)
25 PB6 (k)	QxP (l)
26 RxQ	PxR
27 QxKt	PKR4 (m)
28 PQB4 (n)	PR5
29 PQ5	PxQP
30 PxQP	PR6
31 QKt6	PR7+
32 KR1	Resigns.

(a) Intending to play PQ4. It makes room for the B at B2, and builds up a strong centre for white.

(b) This defence cannot be recommended for serious play. It is too risky. See note (b) to game No. 4.

(c) The sacrifice of the Kt for two pawns may be theoretically unsound, but White gets an enduring attack with the better development. White wanted to avoid prepared variation on the part of black.

(d) To prevent QR5+.

(e) If 14.. BK2 15 QR5+, PKt3,16 PxP, 0.0.17 PxP and white has four pawns for his piece and also the threat BKT8.

(f) This renders the sacrifice of the B unsound. Black did not expect it.

(g) A weak move as it opens up lines against the K. Pawns about the K must be moved only under great pressure. RQKt1 is a good alternative.

(h) This move loses immediately. The K is exposed, and there is not a single piece near to defend his position.

(i) If 23.. KRQKt1,24 QxKt, QxKt, 25 QRK1.

(j) Intending to give up the Q for two rooks.

(k) There is no defence to this move. RK7+ is decisive.

(1) Black might as well have resigned.

(m) This demonstration is futile.

(n) Notice how white breaks up the pawn defences of the black K. His 29th move is decisive.

Game No. 8.

The fourth, and the best, game of the match. White played a passive game giving up the initiative to black, who quickly obtained a positional superiority with a strong attack. Some errors on the part of white decided the issue.

QGD White Blake, black Bilimoria.

White	Black
1 PQ4	PQ4
2 PQB4	PQB3
3 KtQB3	KtKB3
4 KtKB3	BB4 (a)
5 PK3	PK3
6 PQR3 (b)	QKtQ2
7 BK2 (c)	PxP
8 BxP	KtKt3
9 BR2 (d)	BQ3
10 PKR3	KtK5 (e)
11 O.O	QB3 (f)
White	Black
12 KtK2 (g)	BxKRP
13 KtK1 (h)	BKB4 (i)
14 PKB4	PKR4
15 KtKB3	PR5
16 BKt1	KtKt6
17 KtxKt (j)	PxKt
18 BxB	QxB
19 QK1	QKt5
20 PQKt4 (k)	RR4
21 QQ2	KK2
22 RK1	QRKR1
White	Black
23 KB1	KtB5 (m)
24 QQB2	PQKt4
25 RQKt1 (n)	RR8+
26 KK2 (o)	R1R7
27 KQ3	QxKt
28 RxR (p)	RxP
29 QQ1	QB7
30 RKt3	RKR7
31 RKB1	QKKt7
32 RQB3	PKB4
33 QB3	KtKt7+ (q)
	Resigns.

(a) This move, though not generally played, is recommended. It prevents white from playing PK4, and gives black greater freedom than in the ordinary lines of play. But white can get rid of this B, by playing KtKR4 at a suitable moment.

(b) To prevent BKt5, and also to be able to play PQKt4.

(c) A consequence of black's 4th move. BQ3 is usual.

(d) BQ3 was better. White probably wished to avoid exchanging.

(e) To prevent PKKt4. If 11 PKKt4, KtxKt, 12 PxKt, BK5.

(f) To prevent KtK5.

(g) An error. The white P at KKt2 defends the Pat R3 and the Kt at B3, a weakness. See note (g) to Game No. 6.

(h) If PxB, QxKt, 14 KtB4, QxQ, 15 RxQ, BxKt, 16 PxB and the white pawns are extremely weak.

(i) BKKt5 was not so good. e. g. 13.. BKKt5, 14 PKB4, KtKt6, 15 KtKB3. If 14.. BxKt, 15 QxB, KtKt6, black wins the exchange, but his attack is exhausted, and white has a strong centre with two bishops.

(j) A serious error. This opens the R-file, and brings a black P right in front of the K. White's game is lost from this stage. RB2 is better.

(k) If the white Kt at KB3 were not there, there would follow a neat mate with RR8+,20 KxR, QR4+,21 KKt1, Qr7m. For this reason the Kt cannot be moved. If now the Q moves black plays QR4.

(m) In this position black has an overwhelming positional superiority and a powerful attack, but the material is very nearly the same on both sides, and he has to play with great care not to exhaust his attack before a decisive issue is reached. All combinations involving QxKt are faulty, though seemingly attractive. e. g. 23.. QxKt. 24 PxQ. RR8+ 25 KK2, R8R7+ ,26 KQ3 RxQ, 27 KxR. the attack is exhausted and white is the change up.

(n) If QK4, KQ2 followed by PKB4.

(o) If KTKt1. Qr4.

(p) If now 28 PxQ. RxR, (not RxQ because of 29 RxR) 29 QKt3. PKt7 and black gets back his Q. with material advantage.

(q) QQ7+ also wins. With either move mate in two cannot be avoided.

THE RESULT OF THE

"OBJECTS AND PARTS" COMPETITION

will be published in the

SUNDAY CHRONICLE

OF 10th MARCH 1935

In the same issue the result of the

FEBRUARY LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

will be announced

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY!

ALL-INDIA INTER. COLLEGIATE ORATORICAL CONTEST

Mr. Joachim Alva—First Prize Winner And Gold Medalist

At the All-India inter-collegiate oratorical contest under the auspices of the Benares University, Mr. Joachim Alva won the first Prize and gold medal, when the subject for discussion was "Parliamentary Swaraj Cannot Solve The Indian Problem". Mr. Alva, who spoke for the proposition, representing the Bombay Law College, is a first prize winner in Extempore Speaking and the winner in Elocution from

Mr. Joachim Alva.

his college. Mr. Joachim Alva suffered two years' imprisonment in the last Civil Disobedience Campaign. He is the joint founder of the Nationalist Christian Party and when it was declared unlawful was sentenced as the President of the Bombay War Council. His book. "Men and Supermen of Hindustan", containing 65 brilliant pen-portraits of Englishmen and Indians, who have influenced the destinies of India for good or evil, including leaders of Thought, Art. Science and Action will be published at the end of this year.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

(Continued from page 17)

concessions-hunting, certificates from "leaders" and the adjectives of the studio publicist. Technically, the Indian studios have vast tracts to cover before they reach the efficiency registered in Western pictures. And, soon television and the three dimensional picture will tax their utmost resources.

REMOVE DEFECTS

But it will be their own fault if they neglect to remove the defects outlined above and if they fail, as they have hitherto failed, to employ the artistic and cultural heritage of the country as their best and distinctly national asset.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

World Bridge Olympic Hands

BY JEMMY

THE World Bridge Olympic Tournament was played in Bombay at the Shree Krishna Hindu Merchants' Club on Sunday the 3rd February, when 56 persons took part. Sixteen set hands were sent under a sealed cover by the Committee appointed for the purpose from America. Various countries of the world have taken part in this Tournament and results will be declared hereafter.

Among the sixteen hands set every year there is always one very freak hand, and the following hand which was hand No. 11 was such a one :—

Dealer : South.
Neither side vulnerable.

North.

Sp : Q J 10 7 6 5 4
Hts : None.
Dia : 4 3 2
Cl : 9 3 2

West.

Sp : None.
Hts : K Q J 10 2
Dia : None.
Cl : A K J 10 8 7 6 5

South.

Sp : A 983
Hts : 7 5 4 3
Dia : A Q 10 6 5
Cl : None.

East.

Sp : K 2
Hts : A 9 8 6
Dia : K J 9 8 7
Cl : Q 4

At almost all tables South started with a call of one Diamond and on some tables West gave a call of two Diamonds and at some of four Clubs, with the result that North, relying on the good distribution of his hand, ventured to show Spades to his partner. Then there was a grim fight between Clubs, Hearts and Spades and the ultimate declaration at some tables was 6 Clubs doubled or redoubled and one bold North-South pair carried the auction to seven Spades.

As a double-dummy problem with all the four hands exposed it is apparent that East-West can make seven Clubs any day and seven Hearts, provided the declarer is West and not East, since in the latter event a Club lead by North gives a ruff to South. It is also clear that North-South can make six Spades unless an unimaginative East covers the lead of the Queen of Spades with the King, in which case North-South can make seven Spades. If the King of Spades is not covered only six Spades could be made as North has his three Clubs to be ruffed and after three ruffs the Ace of Spades will be bared permitting one trick to the King of Spades.

All this could be avoided by a bold West who should at once call six Clubs over South's call of one Diamond. The distribution of his hand pre-eminently requires that his opponents should be firmly shut out from further participating in the auction. At the most he has two losers in his hand—one for the Ace of Hearts and the other for the Queen of Clubs. However, with eight Clubs in his hands he is entitled to presume that the Queen of Clubs would drop. Over an adverse call of six Clubs no sane North player could make any overcall, and East having the Queen of Clubs, Ace of Hearts and two Kings must carry the contract to seven Clubs. As it was, the honours were carried by the North-South pair who called seven Spades thereby preventing a lay-down grand slam with a set of 100 points only.

The following hand called for some clever play by South —

Hand No. 8.

Dealer : West.
Neither side vulnerable.

North.

Sp : 4 2
Hts : 3
Dia : A K Q 6 4
Cl : Q 9873

West.

Sp : Q 8 3
Hts : K Q J 9 8 4
Dia : 7 5
Cl : A J

South.

Sp : A K J 10 9
Hts : A 7 6 2
Dia : 10 9 2
Cl : 4

East.

Sp : 7 6 5
Hts : 10 5
Dia : J 8 3
Cl : K 10 6 5 2

South became the declarer at four Spades and the opening lead was the King of Hearts by West. The declarer sees ten tricks in his hand on the assumption that Diamonds would break. If they do not the contract can never be made. But the difficulty is a lack of sufficient entries in his hand to take out trumps before the adversaries can make their Hearts. He ought to manipulate the hand in such a way that not more than one trick should be allowed to the adversaries in Hearts. The fulfilment of the contract depended on South's play on the first lead. If he covered it with the Ace, by proper play on the part of East-West the contract would be set one trick owing to lack of sufficient entries in South's hand. Naturally he would ruff a Heart in dummy, lead the remaining Spade from dummy and finesse his Jack of Spades. West winning the trick with his Queen will take two tricks in Hearts and one in Clubs defeating the Contract. Even if on the second trick he openly yields to the opponents a trick in Spades a lead of Hearts on the third trick would produce the same result.

His proper play is to withhold the Ace of Hearts on the first trick, then whatever the opponents lead he makes his contract. If a Diamond is led he should take the trick in the dummy, lead a Spade from dummy for finessing against the Queen and thereafter he gives only one Club trick to the opponents. If a Heart is continued he ruffs it with a small trump in the dummy and starts trumps. If a Club is led he gives that trick to the opponents, ruffs another Club in his hand and openly gives a Spade to the opponents.

The following is also a very interesting hand :—

Hand No. 15.

Dealer : South.
North-South vulnerable.

North.

Sp : J 10
Hts : 10 9 5 4 3
Dia : K 7 4 2
Cl : Q 8

West.

Sp : 7 6 4 2
Hts : A 2
Dia : A 6 5
Cl : 10 9 7 3

South.

Sp : Q 9 8 5
Hts : None.
Dia : Q J 10 9 8
Cl : K J 6 4

East.

Sp : A K 3
Hts : K Q J 8 7 6
Dia : 3
Cl : A 5 2

The final call would be four Hearts by East and the opening lead would be Queen of Diamonds, by South. On the dummy being exposed the declarer sees the fulfilment of his contract provided he is able to make all his six trumps. He has two losers in Clubs and one in Spades and he must guard against any of his smaller trumps falling on a higher trump of the opponents. The opponents could only take a trick in trumps if all the outstanding Hearts are massed in the hand of one of the opponents. To guard against such a contingency he mut haves recourse to a safety play. He must take the first trick with the Ace of Diamonds, ruff a small Diamond in his hand, and enter the dummy with the Ace of Hearts, when he will find that all the remaining Hearts are with North. He must therefore, ruff another Diamond in his hand and proceed to cash his winners in Spades and Clubs. Even then the success of his contract depends on North having at least two Spades and one Club.

It will be observed that the hand is so dexterously arranged that you must decide to ruff diamonds on the very second trick. If you thoughtlessly proceeded to take out trumps by leading the Ace of trumps at the second trick, you will be able to ruff only one Diamond in your hand, no other entry in the Dummy's hand being left. Whether in ordinary play any ordinary player would play the hand in the manner stated is quite another matter. Your correspondent has of course seen all the four hands before writing.

"Kim" of Kipling, as portrayed in marble by Naoum Aronson, noted Scandinavian sculptor and disciple of Rodin.

HERR FRANZ OSTEN

Views Indian Cinema

"There is enough undeveloped film-talent in India to storm the very citadels of the cinema industry in other parts of the world and to bring India into line with the great film-producing nation" said Herr Franz Osten, of Ufa Company, Berlin, and of Emelka, Munich, who arrived recently in Bombay with his wife.

Herr Osten is well-known on the Continent for his work in film-production which has made him famous in more than one European capital, and has already been to India thrice in connection with the production of three Indian pictures "Shiraz", "Light of Asia" and "Throw of Dice". India, he thought, had exceptional advantages that would go a great way in helping the film-industry of the country. The vast variety of creeds and customs the picture sequences and scenic beauty of the land and the innate artistry of the people were factors that made India unique among the countries of the world. He also believed that Indian film history really started with the advent of the talkies.

The vast majority of Indian people were illiterate and the full and complete enjoyment of the silent film necessitated literacy, if not for anything else, at least to read the sub-titles and dialogue of the silent film. The talkie portrayed the spoken word and as such would have a far wider appeal.

"From my experience and knowledge of Indian conditions I am quite sure," he went on, "there is considerable talent in the country that only lacks proper training and development to bring it on a par with the best European talent of the day. Given the right opportunities and the proper training, there are artists in India who can rank among

(Continued in col. 3)

(Continued from col. 4)

"stars" of the first magnitude. Europe, besides, is intensely interested in India films."

With Herr Osten is Herr Joseph Weirsching who arrived in Bombay by air and is a cameraman of 17 years' standing He will be associated with Herr Osten in the production of talkie-pictures in India.

Sunday Chronicle

Lucky Number Scheme

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LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
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	Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

The Lucky Numbers for the month of February will be announced in our Sunday issue of March 10th.

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A SHORT STORY

The Earthquake

(By A. Bhasker Rao),

It was a gala party at my place to-night; noise and merriment rent the air, and a feeling of contentment pervaded the atmosphere. I had invited about three dozen select people—men, women and children—from my neighbourhood, and we celebrated the first birthday, or rather re-birthday, of all those assembled! Yes, one year ago to-day, all of us 'breathed our last' and entered new life, and have since become firm believers in the doctrine of rebirth. My wife has atlast given me permission. It happened today, to relate the event, this day:

The astrologers had said it.

Hardly had we recovered from the shock on hearing the details of the Bihar Earthquake and its sequel of terrible human suffering, when all the astrologers of the land predicted a similar catastrophe for the Bombay Presidency, at 3 a.m. on the night of 15th February last year—the last day of the fateful and rare combination of the seven planets, the previous occasion of a similar nature being the one when the battle of Mahabharata had been fought! It was true, for the holy Pundits of Benares had started a great 'Yaga' to propitiate the Gods. The day was to be most fateful one.

The whole of Poona was rife with the rumour, which created nervousness and excitement all over the town. We, however, consoled ourselves with the belief—though it was a poor one—that, as we were two thousand feet above sea level, the expected shocks would be less intense. On the morning of the memorable 15th, I phoned up the local Meteorological Office informing them about the predictions, and requested them for their forecast; whereupon, I was curtly asked not to be foolish and superstitious, the voice adding that there would be no earthquake that night. Now, that at once transferred the probability of the event into a certainty, and we reconciled ourselves to the inevitable.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Our first thought was, of course, about our darling three-year-old Mira, our fairy, our doll-child—she looked just like a pretty doll, whom we wanted to train up into an ideal Hindu woman—not like Ibsen's doll-child, a spoilt girl who, when she grew up, suddenly developed false ideals. The possibility of the slightest harm to our little goddess, sent a chill through our hearts. Next, we considered ourselves, the jewellery cash (being the middle of the month, this was a negligible quantity) and so on. I had taken casual leave that day, probably our last day, to spend with my family.

Fore-warned is forearmed. I realised that organisation and a cool head were the qualities required in such calamitous situations; it was no use worrying about and getting nervous. As the head of the house, it was my duty to infuse courage into my wife, who spent the whole day in hugging little Mira and sobbing, despite her college education!

By 10 p.m. all our arrangements were complete: my brothers Dinker and Prabhaker, and myself were to keep awake by two-hour shifts. I chose the 2 to 4 o'clock one, during which the calamity was to happen. As soon as the first shock was felt, I was to give the alarm. Dinker was to open the door and run out with the bundle of clothes and jewellery, Prabhaker was to show us the way with an electric torch (we expected electricity to fail), my wife was to run out with her rug (being mid-winter, it was biting cold outside) and I was to follow her with our Mira. There was to be no excitement and confusion. With a heroic, though pale, look on our faces, we went to bed.

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Nobody could get a wink of sleep that night. Little Mira was our only concern. How sweet and innocent she looked in sleep, blissfully ignorant of the approaching calamity! We counted the minutes and seconds; when my shift came, however, everyone was dozing, due to the cold having acted as a night-cap.

Tick, tick, tick, tick—the seconds dissolved into minutes. As three o'clock approached, I sat up, the tension of my nerves having increased. At two minutes to three, I was busy hurriedly kissing. Everything around was calm and quiet.

Three o'clock! I screwed up my attention and was ready for action. For a second or so I seemed to hear some sound, but no it was imagination. For two minutes I listened intently, and with a sigh, was just about to lie down, suddenly—crash, bang—there was a terrific noise of vessels tumbling down in the kitchen and the next instant, the glass panes of our bed-room window crashed to pieces!

I jumped to my feet, shouting "Prabhaker,—door—light— order," and at the same time, lifting Mira with one hand and giving almost a blow to my wife to wake up, ran through the hall. Fortunately, everyone was at his post—Prabhaker lighting the way and Dinker holding the door open. In a moment we were all running down the street to the nearest open place—the Deccan Gymkhana ground—a furlong away, shivering in the cold wind. Mira, disturbed from slumber was crying with all her might and Prabhaker, who had an eternal cold, was blowing his nose as he ran, making a sound like the electric siren of an old Ford!

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The noise and confusion we made as we ran, awakened the people of the neighbouring half a dozen houses, who had also apparently been expecting the event; for, seeing our flight, they dragged their kith and kin and whatever they could lay hands on, and were following us! It was a sight—three dozen men, women and children, running down the street, shouting and screeming, at the dead of a cold, winter night! Breathless, our party reached the maidan and dropped down out of exhaustion. The others were soon around us. "Did you feel it?" excitedly asked one; "Was the shock intense?" "Anybody hurt?" followed the others. We told them. The others took stock of themselves and their baggage. Fortunately everything was alright. The men looked at one another gravely. The women prayed. The children screemed. An old woman screeched complaining that she had left behind her string of beads and her new red sari!

There we were a group of thirty-five souls bound with a common woe, huddled up on the maidan on a bleak winter night, hoping and praying; we waited breathlessly for more shocks. Minutes passed. To ease the situation, Dinker began to sing "Sharana Ayeho!" a devotional song in "Lalath," to suit the hour and occasion. Prabhaker began to fidget and worry about Kusum—the "sweet seventeen"—our new neighbour opposite, who had only that morning returned his smile, "after two months of patience and persistence on my part"; she was not in the group.

The children in our unusual camp soon fell asleep. The women began to nod. The Gymkhana gong struck four; the tinkling bells of the cows made us aware of passing milkmen. Still we waited, with chattering teeth, in the 40 degrees cold. The neighbours grew impatient. Did you really feel the shocks?" "How is it not one of us felt them?" they asked. I felt annoyed. "Come on!" I exclaimed gruffly, and dragging two or three men by the arm, went towards the house.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

We went straight into the kitchen. I switched on the light—it was working. Or the floor were lying all the vessels helter skelter. "Look!" I pointed out with indignation. "What is this here?" asked one, pointing to a vessel. It was the milk jug; around it, was still a wet patch of spilt milk. "What are these foot-prints here?" asked another. Surely enough, wet foot-prints of cat's paws could be seen on the floor. We followed them. They led us to my bedroom, and finally on to the window sill! The whole thing flashed across my mind: It was the cat! In the act of jumping on to the top of the shelf where the milk had been kept, it had overturned the whole shelf full of vessels; and, frightened by the shattering noise, it had run out of the window of my bedroom, breaking through the glass panes! But, not to give myself away, I took up the defensive. "The cat must have come in afterwards," I protested. "Foolish" "Gosh!" Rot!", "Humbug!" they cried in unison.

We trailed back our families into our houses, myself turning a deaf ear to the mutterings of my neighbours. Thus ended our singular adventure.

But, to add to our misfortune, the news soon leaked out, and we became the laughing stock of the town. The neighbourhood of Deccan Gymkhana gained local publicity, and people passed by our house, pointing at us and smiling significantly. Students coughed and girls giggled. It was intolerable. I took long leave and we left the place.

It took me months to bring round my neighbours, and more months to conciliate my wife. Prabhaker had been cold to me ever since, but as his eternal cold stopped for good due to exposure, he recently expressed his gratitude, though reluctantly! Incidentally, it seems the Meteorological authorities have not yet recovered from surprise at their forecast having come out correct!

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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Dear Sir:—Thank you for the cheque, which I received twice—once *from you and once from the bank.*"

* * *

Howe—Do you think backing horses is wrong?

Brown—The way I do it is.

* * *

"Waiter, I can't chew this steak. Call the manager."

"No good, sir, he also has false teeth."

* * *

Buyer. Hey! these gloves are about six sizes too small for me.

Salesman: Well, didn't you ask for kid gloves?

* * *

"Dearest," sighed the young man, "couldn't you learn to love me?"

"I might," said the girl; "I learned to eat spinach."

* * *

Prospective Buyer: The rooms seem to be very small.

House Agent: But you can always use thinner wallpaper, sir.

* * *

First Shopper (to second ditto): "Well, my dear, if you're not going to buy anything we might just as well look at something more expensive."

* * *

"If it hadn't been for his wife Sourbrash would have squandered his entire fortune."

"What did she do?"

"She beat him to it."

* * *

"Are you ill?" asked the physician; "let me see your tongue, please."

"It's of no use, doctor," replied the patient. "No tongue can tell how bad I feel."

* * *

"Yessah. Ah's a great singah."

"Wheah did you-all learn to sing?"

"Ah graduated from a correspondence school."

"Boy, you sho' lost lots of yo mail."

* * *

Her better half arrived home at 2 a.m., and at 2-30, after she had finished her lecture, she said. "Well, what have you got to say?"

"I sure am glad I'm not King Solomon," he mumbled, crawling into bed.

* * *

Mother—Your Uncle Angus McTavish has sent you a postal order for five shillings from Australia to buy yourself something for your twenty-first birthday.

Daughter (ungratefully)—Goodness! So far and yet so near!

* * *

Mother—"And what did you do with the six pence I gave you for taking your medicine?"

Small Son—"I bought three pence worth of sweets and gave Tom the other three pence for taking the medicine for me."

* * *

Mother. "Here's a note from Mary saying that she's eloped with that poet!"

Father: "Hm-m Well, let's hurry up and move away from here into a one-room apartment before they come back."

* * *

"I have something I have to ask you — er — er — something — er — er —very close to my heart. 'nd nd—er —er—"

"I think I can guess what it is!"

"Ah. you have divined. You know—you—er—"

"Yes, you want to ask me where I put your hat when you came in!"

* * *

The lights in the crowded bus had failed and the passengers were thrown into confusion.

"Can I find you a strap?' the tall young man asked a young lady at his side

She smiled sweetly.

"Thank you," she replied. but I have just found one."

"Good," he replied. "Then perhaps you wouldn't mind letting go of my tie."

"I've changed my mind."

"That's good. Does it work any *better?*"

* * *

Solicitor: Did your husband try to pour oil on the troubled waters?

Woman: No, but he poured a kettle of water over me.

* * *

The judge: "Stand up."

The prisoner: "Stand up! What other way is there to stand?"

The judge: "Ten dollars for contempt; stand down,"

* * *

"Come and spend the evening with us. My wife will sing and play: and then at eight o'clock we shall have supper."

"Many thanks. I'll be seeing you at eight."

* * *

Her Father—Harold seems to have an exemplary character. I don't see why you say your marriage to him was a hideous mistake.

Mrs. Junebride—It's just that. I married him to reform him, and now I find that he never needed reforming.

* * *

The return to fashion of the cartwheel hat is reminding many an old-timer of the story about the irate lady on the trolley, who turned indignantly to a male passenger and said:

"Sir, your glass eye has broken my hatpin."

* * *

Jones had occasion to reprimand his wife. "I think," he said, soothingly, "that you fib a little occasionally."

"Well, I think it's a wife's duty," she replied.

"Wife's duty?"

"Yes, to speak well of her husband occasionally."

* * *

"Good morning, Martha; always knitting. Do you find the socks wear longer if knitted by hand?"

"Wear longer? Yes, of course, mum. You wouldn't believe it, but this pair of my husband's socks I knitted five years ago and I've knitted new legs to 'em twice and new-footed 'em five times. Seems to me they'll never wear out."

* * * *

The captain of a steamer took on two hands—one a Kirkaldy man without a written character, and the other from Dundee possessed of abundant documentary evidence as to his honesty. They had not been long at sea when they encountered rough weather, and the Dundee man, when crossing the deck with a bucket in his hand, was swept over-board.

The Kirkcaldy man saw what had happened and sought out the captain. "Dae ye mind you mon from Dundee," he said, "that ye engaged wi' the fine character?"

"Yes," said the captain. "What of it?"

"He's awa wi' yer bucket," was the reply

The Goddess of Victory (—"Philadelphia Inquirer.")

Geology Professor: What kind of rock is this?

Student: Oh! I just take it for granite.—Northwestern Purple Parrot.

* * *

Aiken: Umson is the greatest bargainer I ever saw.

Paine: Well—

Aiken: When the company installed his telephone and told him his number was 227 he tried to beat them down to 225.—Youngstown Telegram.

* * *

Sandy: "We celebrated our twentieth anniversary yesterday."

Angus: "Did you give your wife a present?"

Sandy: "Sure I did! I took her a wee game o' golf, and gave her three strokes!"

* * *

Professor (taking up examination paper): Why the quotation marks all over this paper?

Student: Courtesy to the youth on my right, sir."

* * *

Friend: "Did you fish with flies?"

Returning Camper: "Fish with them? We fished with them, camped with them, ate with them and slept with them."—American Boy.

* * *

Maid: "Yes, ma'am, I went to the dance and became engaged to a window cleaner."

Mistress: "What is his name?"

Maid: "I don't know. One can't begin straight off asking personal questions like that."—*Jugend.*

* * *

In her new rig-out a lady passed out of the tenement. "She's lucky," commented Mrs. Muffins. I can't get a new fur coat, a fashionable hat—"

"Now, now," broke in Mrs. Joys-by, "don't talk like that. You never know what you can do till you cry."—*Montreal Star.*

* * *

Marshall—The bell on your house has been out of order for weeks. I should think you would have it repaired.

Peter—What's the use? Nobody ever rings it these days. Our friends just sit out in their cars and honk their motor-horns until we come to the door

* * *

The audience watched the man on the stage with bated breath.

"And now," said the hypnotist, "I am going to make this young man forget everything that has happened to him in the last five days."

He was about to commence his magic when an appealing voice called to him from the gallery.

"Make it four days, guv'nor," it said: "that bloke borrowed ten bob off me five days ago."

* * *

An Eastern potentate was dining at a London hotel when an attentive waiter noticed that a little glass containing quill toothpicks was empty. He promptly put some more toothpicks on the table.

At this the potentate made an angry gesture, and uttered some choleric sounds.

"What's he say?" he asked of the interpreter, who replied "His Highness says he has already eaten two and that he doesn't like them."

* * *

An Aberdonian paid a visit to a friend in Glasgow, but overstayed his welcome by a fortnight. At last he packed up, and as he left he said

"Well, John, I've had a fine time Ye've been real guid to me. I like the house. I liked the food, I liked the whisky. I enjoyed the cinemas and the theatres I dinna ken hoo too thank ye. I'll send ye a hen when I get hame."

Weeks passed and no sign of the hen At length John met him at the market.

"Hullo!" he said by the way of greeting. "I thocht ye were to send me a hen."

"So I was," said Tam, "but a didna dee."

How do you stand these small apartments?"

"Oh, everything is in proportion; we even use condensed milk.

* * *

"Don't stand there loafing," said the professor, to three of his students who were talking in a corner

"We're not loafing," replied one of them. "There's only three of us, and it takes leaven to make a loaf."

* * *

Why, dad, this is roast pork!" exclaimed Willie at dinner, one evening, when father had his employer as a guest.

"Of course," said his father. "what of it?"

"Well, you told mother this morning you were bringing that old mutton-head home for dinner to-night!"

* * *

"D'ye think this'll stand any chance at the show?" said Tam, proudly holding up a giant marrow

"Mebbe mebbe," growled Mac, his neighbour and rival, "If ye can persuade th committee it's a cucumber."

* * *

The class had been having a lesson on laundry work, and the teacher was questioning the girls. "What is the first thing to be done when the washing is finished?" she asked. But everyone was silent

"Now, come along," she said "surely you know what your mother does when she has finished washing."

"Please teacher," answered one of the girls, "she takes the handle off the wringer so as the lodger can't use it."

* * *

During a frosty spell a house-holder discovered he had had a bad burst and telephoned for a plumber. That individual was a long time answering the summons.

When he did arrive he marched up to the house-holder and said: "Well how's things, sir?"

"Oh," said the house holder, sarcastically, "we don't need you now in your capacity as plumber. Do you, by any chance give swimming lessons?"

* * *

A little boy in an American school refused to sew, thinking it beneath the dignity of a 10-year old man.

"George Washington sewed," said the Principal, taking it for granted that a soldier must: "and do you consider yourself better than George Washington?"

"I don't know time will tell," said the boy seriously.

* * *

A Swedish farmer who wanted to make his permanent home in this country appeared for his naturalization papers.

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of this country Mr. Olsen?" he was asked.

Yah, sure,' answered Olsen.

"And does this government of ours suit you?"

"Well, yah, mostly,' stammered the Swede. "only I lak to see more rain."

* * *

The story is told of Adolf Hitler that one afternoon he called a taxi and drove to the Reichstag in a great hurry Leaping from the cat, he put his hand in his pocket to pay the driver and at the same time said, I shall want you back here at six p.m.

"Sorry sir," said the driver, "but I will not be able to come."

"Why not?" demanded Hitler.

"Well, you see," said the driver, "Herr Hitler is speaking here this afternoon in the Reichstag and I am staying home to listen to the great man on the radio."

"Splendid!" said Hitler, throwing the man a large tip.

The driver looked at the coin for a moment and then said Oh, to heck with Hitler. What time did you say you wanted me to call for you?"

A Page About Women

Miss Shakuntala Paranjpe, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab), daughter of Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Vice-Chancellor of Lucknow University, recently married the Russian Artist Mon. Eura Sleptzact at Geneva.

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN

Ample Facilities Provided by Germany

(BY MRS. IDA SARKAR)

There are eleven Technological Universities ("Technische Hochschulen") in Germany. They are located at Aachen, Berlin, Braunschweig, Breslau, Danzig, Darmstadt, Dresden, Hannover, Garlsruhe, Munich and Stuttgart. These are open as much to women as to men. The diploma of engineering can therefore be obtained by women students for mechanics, machine-construction, electricity, architecture, applied physics and applied chemistry. In order to get this diploma one has to study for eight semesters i.e. four years after the eighteenth year at which boys and girls generally pass out of the 'Gymnasium' or 'Realschule'. Women can become Doctors of Engineering also a year or two after obtaining the diploma.

The number of Commercial Universities ('Handelshochschulen') is five. They are located at Berlin, Koenigsberg, Leipzig, Mannheim and Nurenberg. Women are eligible as students. The conditions of admission and examination as well as for diploma and doctorate are the same for women as for men. The same is true of the four 'Landwirtschaftliche Hochschulen' Agricultural Universities) at Berlin, Bonn, Hohenheim and Weihenstephan as well as the two Veterinary Universities ('Tieraerztliche Hochschulen') at Berlin and Hannover.

All these of course are institutions for higher professional learnings.

COMPULSORY SCHOOLING

Lower professional schools for women ('Maedchen-berufsschule') in Germany are attended for three years by the girls after they have finished their compulsory Vollksschule' (primary school). The 'Volksschule' is an institution for eight years commencing at the seventh year of the child. The first or lower half of this institution constitutes what is known as the 'Grundschule' (basic school). A girl passing out of the 'Maedchenberufsschule' is therefore generally speaking seventeen year old.

The subjects taught in the 'Volksschule5 (primary school) are as follows:—religion, German, history, civics and politics, geography, nature study, arithmetic, geometry, drawing, needlework, domestic science, singing and physical exercise. The compulsory "primary school" of Germany may perhaps be regarded as roughly equivalent to the Indian Matriculation School. Every girl in Germany, however poor she may be, is therefore bound to be a Matric, so to say.

Schooling in one form or otner is practically compulsory for boys upto the eighteenth year. For girls the law is not yet comprehensive. Those girls who for financial grounds have to look for a job after the 'Volksschule,' i.e. at the beginning of the fifteenth year can still and are indeed generally speaking required to attend the three-year schools known as 'Maedchen-berufsstellen.'

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

These lower professional schools for women are of four types:—

1. Dowestic Science schools. These are visited by girls who are already employed as maid-servants, apprentices in house-work, governesses, unskilled working knittors, etc.

2. Industrial schools. These are visited by girls employed as dressmakers, hat-makers, lace-makers kuiltors, etc.

3. Commercial schools. These are meant for girls employed in business offices, bureau work sales of goods, etc.

4. Rural schools. These are to be found in the villages and offer short courses of domestic economy.

It is to be understood that every German who is more than seventeen years of age and is employed in housekeeping, gardening, agriculture, drygoods, store; dressmaking etc. possesses school education which in point of time covers three years after, something like the Indian Matric.

If the amount of time is taken into consideration one can say that according to the legal provisions hardly any woman in German can, for all practical purposes, be lower than an Indian graduate in academic standing. But as it evident from the enumeration of subjects studied, the German women are equipped for the hard problems of life. Ordinarily, therefore, their training is less theoretical and more practicl. In so far, however, as the higher University courses are concerned, there is no distinction between men and women, and the standard of discipline in theory—mathematical, scientific, philosophic; literary or otherwise,—is as high for women as for men.—"Prabuddha Bharata".

The Chicago Women's Association has recently passed a resolution appreciating the meritorious services of Shrimati Amrit Kaur, of Bombay in organising timely relief of 20,000 flood-stricken women of Assam. The Association has intimated that it is sending a special gold medal to her in this connection.

DEATH PROPHECY FULFILLED

Lady Caillard Said her Time Was Foretold

A prophecy of her death, announced five months ago as having been proclaimed from beyond the tomb, was fulfilled when Lady Callard, widow of Sir Vincent Callard, Well-known financier and diplomat, succumbed to a mysterious malady last month.

Some months ago a book bearing the signature "Sir Vincent" was published by Lady Caillard, who said her husband had communicated the book's contents to her from the great beyond. The book described the spirit world.

At the same time Lady Caillard said her husband had warned her she had only five months more to pass on earth. With the greatest calm, she prepared for death. Those present say her end came in great peace and happiness.

MORE AND GAYER COSMETICS

Women use cosmetics chiefly for decorative effects and not to make themselves look youthful, according to Prof. Curt J. Ducasse, of Brown University, Providence, U.S.A., but even the ornamental possibilities of such resources never have been fully explored.

"If women were fully conscious of the decorative uses of cosmetics," Prof. Ducasse said in an address on "The Philosophy of Cosmetics" before the Rhode Island Philosophical Society, "they would make much fuller use than they do of the resources at their disposal.

"If the reason for staining the fingernails is to provide decorative spots of bright color, why not green, or blue, or golden fingernails, and why not likewise green, or blue, or golden lips, eye-brows cheeks or ears? Especially with the addition of coloured wigs to match, some wonderful effects could undoubtedly be achieved.'

"THE BORWALEE"

Photo by P. .K SHAH.

GOLD THREAD IS USED IN HOUSEHOLD LINES

After creating threads of silver and gold supple enough to be woven into the lightest materials, French manufacturers now have succeeded in making a fine gold thread which can be washed without becoming tarnished.

The new cloth is being used extensively with dazzling and yet practical effect as a decoration for all types of household linen bedcovers and the like.

White linen bed sheets and pillow cases, instead of being decorated with plain or open-work embroidery, are now embroidered with the new thread, woven into intricate designs. The thread is used for creating geometric designs on table cloths.

Other novelties, equally pleasing but less costly, also haevv come into vogue. Striking decorations on cloth have been created, either with dull or brilliant rayon.

A new, fixed dye element called "idanthrene", permitting all kinds of variegated color motifs on cloth or embroidery, is extremely popular.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

(Continued from page 9).

Section." He had visited the meeting on instructions, had been recognised by the anarchists and nearly murdered. "The little man with the cigarette," he kept repeating, "is the most dangerous revolutionary of all! I have followed him across Europe and America, almost half round the world!"

I pointed out that as a Russian Secret Service officer he was taking a great risk by attending political meetings in England where his presence might lead to a breach of the peace. However, he and his associates were released, and escorted to the West End of London in taxi-cabs.

Lenin As Prisoner

The little man was Lenin.

Lenin, future dictator of Russia, stood calmly in the Police Station while Prince Kropotkin in his quiet accents vouched for him as a good citizen and a harmless refugee!

After the Prince, General Mandorff, a rich refugee who lived at Hampstead, spoke for him then Baron Kening, respectable and rich, gave testimony to his bona fides.

Lenin was released but not before he had paid a glowing compliment to the efficiency and humanity of the London police.

"But if you knew," he said, "the tricks of those dogs you have let escape to-night you would have them all under lock and key for ever. They are agents—'provocateur,' they are spied, they are jealous of Britain and cause you trouble, they are unscrupulous!"

That was my only meeting with Lenin in England though later I was to see him several times in Switzerland.

'Peter The Painter'

Death strides ever at the elbow of the political detective officer—and once he nearly claimed me for his own in the bar-parlour of an East End public-house, when I was hot on the trail of that mystery-man of the Underworld—Fritz Svaars who has often been confused with the notorious "Peter the Painter."

'Peter the Painter'! Thousands of stories, true and false, have been told about him. He became a legend in his own lifetime. Millions of people all over the world have heard the fantastic pseudonym and connect it with some definite exploit of this super-anarchist

Even to-day controversy rages over his disappearance. Many affirm that he perished in the sensational 'Siege of Sidney Street,' a few years prior to the War, when a strange concatenation of circumstances spewed to the surface the dregs of London's Underworld, when police and soldiers armed with rifles battled with infuriated gunmen, when Mr. Winston Churchill, as Home Secretary, rushed to the scene of the fight direct in person the operation of the Scots Guards and artillery. In that tense drama of 1910 a police inspector was shot dead, but the besieged house caught fire and the charred remains of the ruffians were found in the smouldering ruins. Was one of the men 'Peter the Painter'?

Let me lay this ghost once and for all time. 'Peter the Painter' did not perish in the Sidney Street holocaust because he was not there!

The two men who died in the burning house were the desperado Svaars and his comrade Vogel.

'Peter the Painter' was an artist, hence his nickname. His real name was Peter Piatkow (or Schtern). We went after him at an address in Stepney but he had left a few minutes beforehand. We never did see him. He was sheltered by friends in this country until the hue and cry died down and then escaped to France. The Yard believes that he perished twelve months later at a garage in Choisy le Roi during what were the first motor bandit crimes in the whole world.

At Grips With Svaars

But regarding Fritz Svaars, my duties as a Special Branch officer first brought me into contact with him when he was one of the most active members of the militant branch of the Russian Anarchist movement. Much of the mystery which shrouded him was due to the fact that in London there was a cousin of Svaar's, called Jacob Peters, 'who was extremely like him in appearance!

Jacob Peters was constantly being mistaken for Fritz. Secretly, Peters was flattered—and it certainly suited Svaar's purpose, for this confusion of identities enabled him to fake alibis with ease.

Following the murder of the Russian Police Chief, Count Smolenoff, in the Crimea, a more rigorous watch was kept upon certain elements in the East End of London. The "Third Section" swore that Fritz Svaar had been reported as seen at Sevastopol on the night before the murder! Enquiries were made in the East End and there were many alibis to establish that Fritz was there all the time. But from the nature of the alibis I was certain at the time that they had been definitely "arranged" and that the man seen in various public-houses and to whose identity perfectly honest publicans were ready to swear was none other than the cousin—Jacob Peters.

This conviction became a certainty when a British Secret Service Agent reported Svaars as passing through Paris on his way home!

I Become "Karl Schmidt"

After that I kept a very close watch. I disguised myself and was known as "Karl Schmidt' from Hamburg. I pretended that I could not speak a word of the English language and conversed all the time in German or Yiddish.

I set up a humble home in Wilkes Street in the region of Svaars' 'tamping grounds.' I scraped acquaintance with several Russians and at last was taken to the Club in Jubilee Street.

But from the very first Svaars was suspicious of me. One day, leaning against the bar of a public-house, I stood talking to two men when he entered.

He darted a glance round the room—and strolled over to me.

Pretending to be unaware of his scrutiny, I continued to chat with my acquaintances. Football. The winner of the Two-Thirty race. Anything to keep up the pose of non-chalance.

I had no desire to try conclusions with the master-anarchist. I had no weapons save my fists, and I knew that if he was aware of my surveillance he might force a fight in order to kill me and so rid himself of my attentions.

Nearer he came. . . and nearer. Several curious pairs of eyes followed his movements. When they saw him stop by my shoulder, my acquaintances sidled away.

"Here—you!" said Svaars, softly. He tapped me on the shoulder.

The buzz of talk in the bar-room ebbed away. Came an ominous silence.

Preserving my role of the bland, smiling German, I turned to face him. There was a cruel, ferocious glint in his eyes. I knew it had come to a showdown at last. He spat the words at me, viciously—

"Well, Herr 'Nark'" and what reports have you sent in to-day?"

One hand was in his jacket pocket. I saw the bulge of a pistol. He waited, head thrust forward, provocative, menacing, You might have heard a pin drop, it was so quiet.

It Was To Be A Fight!

One false move and I was a dead man. My only resource was bluff. I smiled. I laughed, as though he had just told me an excellent joke.

His lips writhed in a snarl—

"You think you are so clever!" he hissed. "Do you think you can fool me? No! Nobody can! A-h-h! Spy!"

It was to be a fight!

"Liar!" I shouted, and tensed myself for a leap to grab the wrist of his gun-hand. With a swift, backhand jump he dodged to the doorway. I have regretted ever since that I did not close with him at the time, no matter what the risk. But before I could go into action—

"Come on—out of it!" roared a voice!

Two brawny Irish barmen had me by the ears and scruff of the neck, and the next instant I was flung full-length on the pavement outside!

A crowd collected, Svaars and his friends slipped away, a policeman appeared—and I was arrested. The constable took me to the Police Station, and, of course, for me the incident ended in the Police Station canteen!

That ended the disguise of "Karl Schmidt" for ever. It had outlived its usefulness. Some week later I was on my way to the "Anarchists' Club" when I came face to face with Svaar again.

"So your friends the police have put you on the trial once more?" he muttered—and passed me.

I am Sent To Geneva

Shortly after this incident, three police officers were shot dead by a gang of criminals in Hounsditch, London. A fortnight later the gang was trapped in the house at Sidney Street and the dramatic battle, unique in London's police history, ensued. Svaar was one of the men burned to death in the holocaust. Jacob Peters, the cousin, came to curse the resemblance that had tickled his vanity for he had to prove to a judge and jury that he was not a participant in the Hounsditch murders. In this he succeeded.

The Wheels of Time turned and turned, war days came and went, and I was sent to Geneva to guard a British Statesman attending the Peace Conference.

When the Conference ended I was standing in the doorway of the Great Hall of the Assembly, when two men pushed past. One was Litvinoff—whom I had known in earlier and more lurid days as "Finkelstein". With Litvinoff, I had been told, was the dreaded representative of the Cheka, the man in charge of the Committee for the suppression of counter-revolution and sabotage, the man called "Commissar for North Georgia", of whom millions lived in fear and terror. I had heard much about this sinister individual, who was Litvinoff's shadow at Geneva; his bold-blooded brutality in dealing with suspects was a by-word; and I decided to take a good look at him.

Face To Face With Jacob Peters

As Litvinoff came out of the Hall and moved down the steps in the sunshine towards the Hispano-Suiza limousine awaiting him, I strode forward, glanced at his companion and found myself once more face to face with Jacob Peters

Jacob Peters, sometime presser of second-hand clothes in the East-End of London, criminal, murderer, spy and international revolutionary—and now arbiter of life and death over hundreds of millions of people!

He saw me. For a moment he stared in puzzled surprise. Then he lifted an eyebrow, grinned, and—

"Hello, Karl Schmidt!" he laughed, as he gave me a slap on the shoulder and passed on to his car jauntily without a backward glance.

And that was the last I ever saw of the cousin of Fritz Svaars.

(To Be Continued on Sunday next).

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What To See In Mysore State

(Continued from page 10.)

The oldest enterprise of the Government is the Gold Fields at Kolar, about 45 miles from Bangalore. Mysore is rich in mineral wealth. Kolar is yeilding gold, while Bhadravati and its surroundings are yeilding iron and other valuable mineral wealth.

COMMUNAL HARMONY.

As regards the Administration, remarkable harmony prevails among all classes of subjects of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. The progress of Mysore during the past eight years under the administration of a Muslim Prime Minister, which is quite remarkable, is a clear indication that harmony prevails among all the classes. The Dewan, who is singularly above communalism, commands the respect of both Muslims and Hindus.

The Maharaja has done much in the matter of promotion of the Sanskrit and religious literature in the State.

One noteworthy thing about the present administration of Mysore is the progress of rural areas. Every small town enjoys to-day the facility of electric lights. The villages are all well kept. Mysore to-day is a self-supporting State. We have our own soaps of a very high order prepared in the Government soap factory. We have our own cloth mill at Mysore, we have our own sugar factories, we have our own tannery, we have our own iron and in the near future we shall have our own steel. Further, we have our own toilets prepared in our factories, we have also our own silk factory and above all we have our own power generating falls. Mysore is thus making rapid strides to occupy a foremost rank in India. But the heavy burden of the subsidy to British Indian Government is being felt as a great handicap. Plea for its abolition has been repeatedly made by Sir Mirza Ismail, but the British Government have not yet heeded to the appeal.

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Many children were enthusiastic about joining our Association when we first started this corner at Bombay. Many children actually sent for the forms and particulars of the Association. But I wonder why not as many have joined as yet!

No doubt I am still receiving enquiries from children every day. Many children here also enquired about the Children's Gathering to be held at Hyderabad (Sind). And still, the forms are not being returned to us duly filled in; and no body has cared to tell me if ever she or he would go to attend the Gathering!

Dadi Parvati T. Gidvani, our President has been going round to see certain workers here; she has personally invited them to the Gathering and I have been hoping that some children would surely accompany us. I promise, if you go with me, I shall show you other places also, besides Hyderabad.

The dates for the purpose have now been definitely fixed: The Gathering is to be held for 3 days —19th, 20th and 21st April. These are Easter holidays, and I trust they would suit your convenience alright. There is no more time to lose thinking and thinking. We must leave Bombay at least about 10th April, if you wish to visit other cities of Sind also.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Syt. S. A Brelvi are trying their best for the movement here. Perhaps they would be approaching some workers of this city soon and personally induce them to take small groups of children to the Gathering. Well, let us be sure to see that Bombay does send her representatives to this great annual gathering of children.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A PRAYER.

Mrs. Mary Brotherton, one of our very active Associates in England has written to me in the course of her letter received here last week:—

This is a little prayer for dismissal in Shella's school.

Hands together, softly so,
Little eyes shut tight,
Father, just before we go,
Hear our prayer to-night.
We are all Thy children dear,
This is what we pray—
Help us when the dark is near
And through every day.

Rather sweet for tiny children —isn't it? She has asked. Indeed!

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

THE WAY INTO THE WEB.

(A Puzzle Story).

"Who can find the way into my wonderful web?" cried the spider.

He perched on a leaf near his web and looked proudly at the gleaming maze of silvery threads stretching from twig to twig on the rose bush.

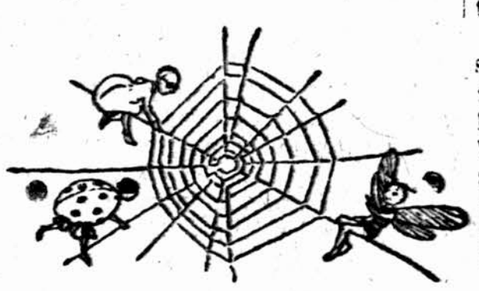
But the insects were doubtful.

"I couldn't find the way in," said the beetle.

"Nor could I," said the caterpillar.

"I'm not clever enough," said the bee. "I'm a very humble bee."

"I'm in too much of a hurry to try," panted the ladybird, scarlet



and breathless. "My house is on fire, and I must fly away home to put it out!"

And the wasp, who had paused on his way to football in his black-and-yellow-striped jersey, walked all around looking at the web, and then: "I don't believe there is any way in:" said the wasp, and went off to his football.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

This was too much for the spider. He turned his back on the web he had woven with such care, and in a huff he went straight away to the darkest corner of the garden shed, where he rolled himself up in a little hammock to hide from everyone.

So when daddy finds a cobweb in the corner of the shed, you will know it is the discontented spider in his hammock. But as for his web: The insects didn't find the way in, but there is a way. Can you discover it?

If you take your pencil, and follow the lines from the outside of the web, you will find there is one line that you can follow all the way from the very outside to the space in the centre, without crossing any other line or raising your pencil-point from the paper. Now do it for yourself!

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

TWO GOOD TRICKS.

"Lifting the Bottle."

Here is a little trick to try on your friends. Get a paper bag of fair size, and this must be free from holes, and the thinner the paper the better. Fold the bag across in narrow strips and then get a bottle, and you are ready to show the trick.

The bag looks just like a piece of paper that has been folded into strips, and no one will be likely to guess what it really is.

Announce that by pushing the strip into the bottle you are going to lift it up. Say that the paper is to go straight down into the bottle and is not to be bent in any way. Most people will think that this is quite impossible, but you can soon show them that it is not.

In putting in the paper take care that the open part of the bag is uppermost. Then just put your lips here and blow. Go on blowing until the bag is as full of air as possible. Then pinch the opening at the top to keep in the air and you will find it is quite easy to lift up the bottle.

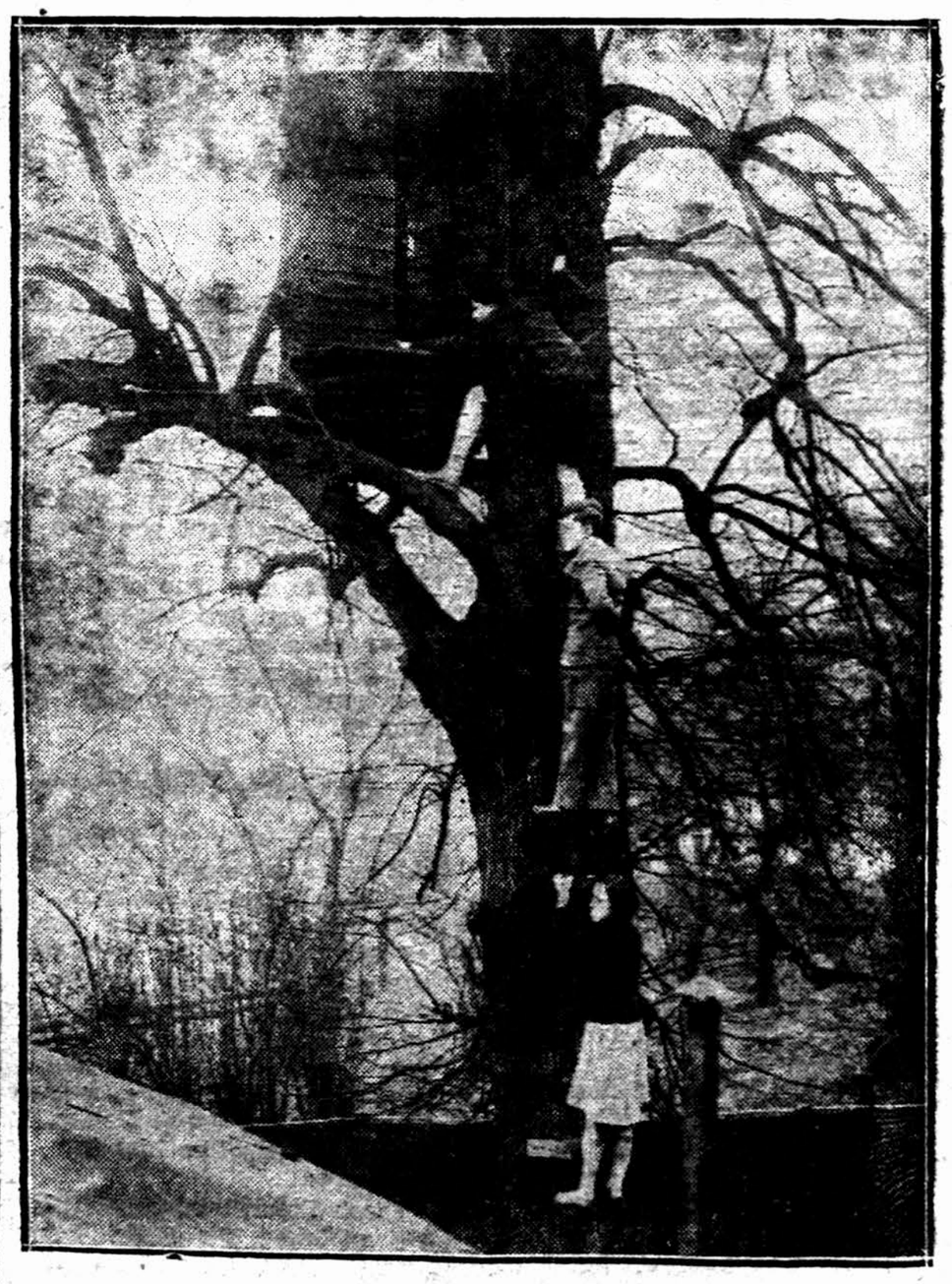
❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

"A PAINLESS PAIN"

If you have a party here is a fine trick you can play on one of

Father had something to say to those lazy mice, too!

Mother India wants Her children to be brave and bold as they were in the glorious days of old!



TREE-TOP LESSONS:—

A school where the pupils can climb trees and enjoy their lessons amid the branches must be a dream cherished by every boy and girl at some time or other. Now it has become a reality!

The King Alfred School, a co-educational establishment at Hampstead, England, has made the dream a fact. The boys and girls there are permitted to climb the trees in the school grounds in lesson time, and they have built huts in the tree-tops. In these novel surroundings they do quite a lot of their work and seem to make excellent progress.

your friends. Tell your guests that the influence of your mind is so powerful that you can make anyone feel a pain without it hurting in the least. Your guests will probably think it is impossible, but you can promise on your word of honour that the test will be absolutely painless.

When someone has volunteered to stand the test, you can stand before him or her and make a series of mysterious signs. Finally, you silently grasp her by the hand and lead her over to a window. Lift your guest's hand and lay it on the window pane, and say: "There now you feel a pane, don't you. and it doesn't hurt?" The guests will have to laugh when they see the way they have been caught.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

DOG MAIL-CARRIERS

Have you ever stopped to think how lucky you are in being able to get into communication with someone in a far-distant city merely by fixing a stamp to an envelope before dropping it into the nearest-post-box?

In olden days the mails were carried by coach, and relays of horses had to be kept at the various posting stages to replace the tired steeds who had brought the coach from its last stage many miles away. So, in this way, you can imagine how long it took before a letter could reach its destination. To-day, even from such distant places as Karachi, Calcutta, Madras or Colombo, letters can reach Bombay within a few days, and those of you who live far away must be glad that your competition entries do not have to travel by coach or any other method of transit than that of fast train or boat!

But even in these modern days there are still some countries where the inhabitants have to wait weeks or even months for their letters. In the cold northern territory of Alaska, for instance, the people have to depend entirely on dogs for their mail.

Teams of these obedient, best-tempered dogs in the world drag the sleighs containing the precious mail for miles and miles over snowclad country.

On and on they trot, never whining at the length of their journey and it is no light weight these huskies have to drag across the snow, for although the sleigh they pull along is light and narrow, usually less than four feet long, and shaped like a boat, with a sharp rounded front that cuts through the snow and ice as it travels along, it can carry as much as 800 lbs. in weight.

Along the way there are stations situated, and a driver always tries his best to reach one of these before nightfall. Sometimes this is impossible, as the stations are far between, and the driver and his team have to spend the night in the open.

You can imagine how tired they are before they reach their journey's end, and you can picture the joyful gratitude of the snow-bound hut dwellers when they hear the approaching sleigh bells and know that their long-waited-for letters have arrived!

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

SIX BLIND MICE.

Mother Mouse was tired of foraging around for her family. She said so. She said: "It's time all you children went out and collect-

ed our next week's food!"

"But, mamma—" began Curly.

"But—mother ——" said Whiskers.

"Get out. all of you," said Mother House, who wasn't in the best of tempers, because she's singed her whiskers right off while cooking their breakfast, and she bundled them out of doors right away. First of all they all sat on the doorstep in a row. They did that for a long while. And then father came along, and they all got up and said, "Oh, father—" and the whole six of them started to tell him (all at once) about what they were expected to do.

Of course, father would say "Cheer up, chickabiddies," and make it all right the way he always did? But, no! He didn't! He just said: "Well, if you ask me. children, it serves you right. I don't blame mother. Off you go and see what you can do—" And he bundled them all right off the doorstep.

So they went and sat on a beam in the barn. And they sat there for a very long time, until Bonzo got a pain in his leg which was almost worse than pins and needles. Then they all bundled up and out of the barn.

And they'd begun to feel all hungry by this time. "Really," said Whiskers, "p'raps we had better do something!"

But they still felt much too lazy to go scampering everywhere collecting crumbs and things.

"I know," said Curly, "let's raid the pantry. Eh?"

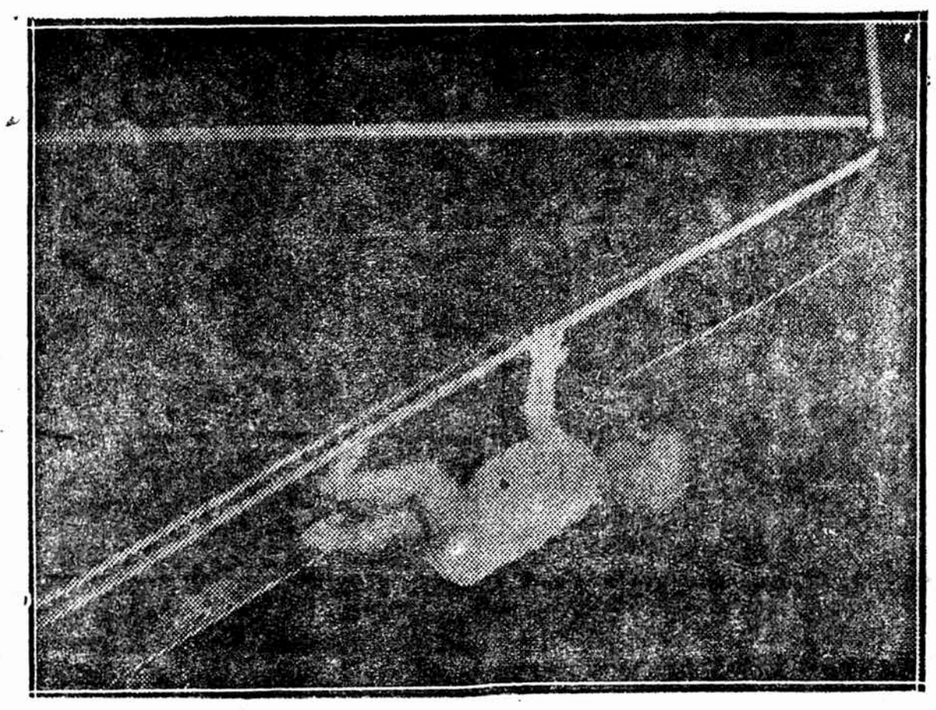
Now, mother hadn't meant them to do that. They knew it quite well, 'cos there were mouse-traps in the pantry. But they felt so lazy that it seemed a good thing to do.

When they got in the pantry there were such heaps of goodies. But they had to be very careful and keep dragging Spoffles (the baby one) away from the mouse-traps.

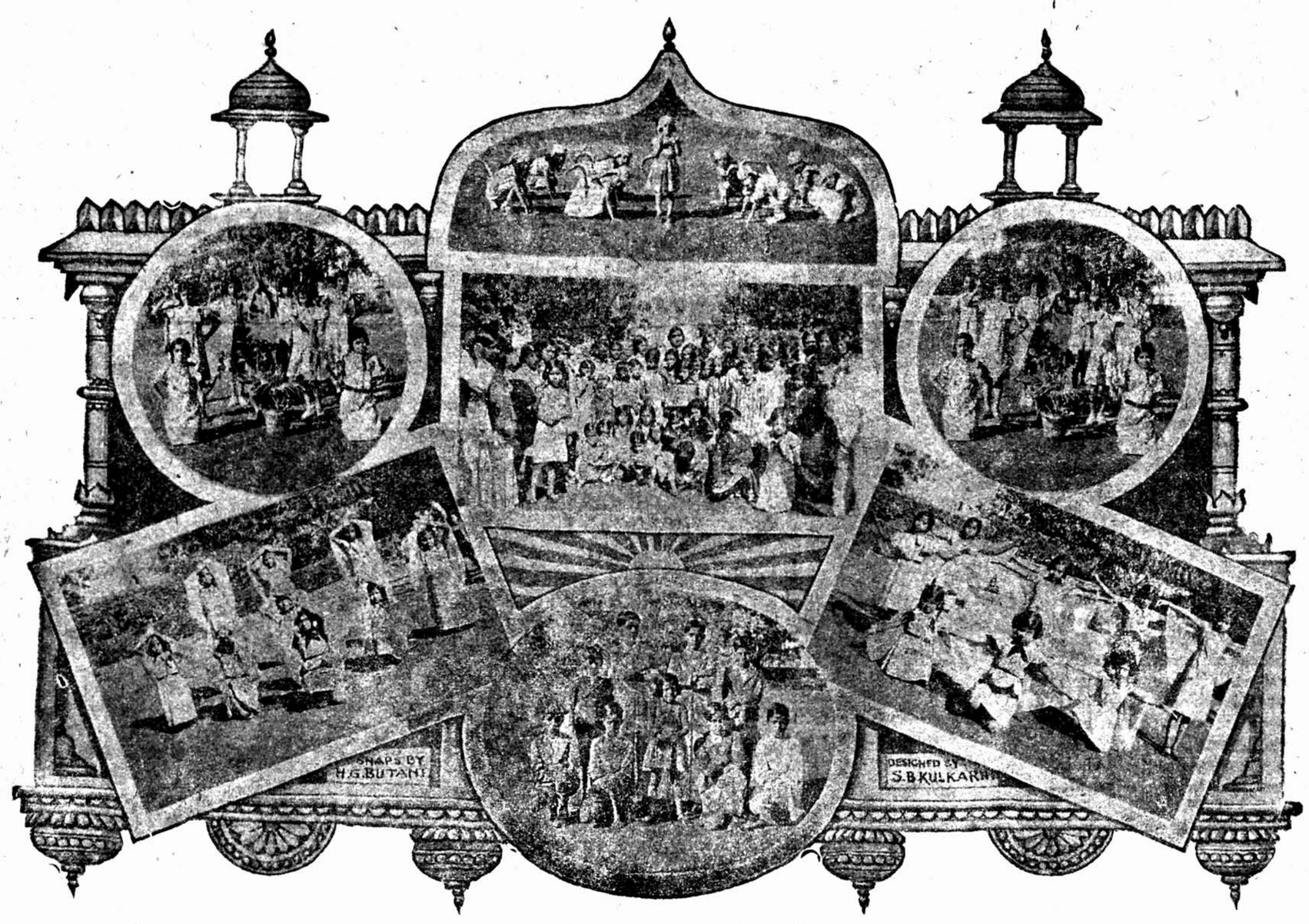
It would have been fine, and nobody would have ever been any the worse for the pantry-raid if Miggsey hadn't split a whole canister of cayenne pepper. How those mice all sneezed and sniffled! And then Whiskers said "Oooh! I can't see!" and all the others called out, quick as quick, "Nor can I!"

Oh. that was an awful, drefful moment. They tried to get home and they all but ran right into Tom-Cat.

When they got home they hadn't any food and they couldn't see. Mother Mouse bundled them straight into bed and told them what she thought of them, but she gave them a nice supper all the same!



Twenty-three pounds of laboratory evidence of the proper training of children is represented by fifteen months old Florie, whose development since birth has been directed and carefully recorded by the Normal Child Development Clinic in the Babies Hospital of the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Centre, New York. Though proper guidance, Florie has been trained to perform feats, mental and physical, that children in ordinary environment do not learn until they are considerably older. Florie's twin sister, Margie, is also under careful observation by scientists for comparison with her accomplished sister. Photo shows: Florie bravely climbing an inclined board with perfect equilibrium and muscle co-ordination.



Some of the activities and dances of the Balkan-ji-Bari children at Karachi. You will have a chance to see them if you go to Hyderabad (Sind) to attend the Children's Gathering to be held there during the ensuing Easter holidays. For particulars please write to: Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.

A LITTLE MORE KINDNESS

A little more kindness, a little less creed;
A little more giving, a little less greed;
A little more smile, a little less frown;
A little less kicking a man when he's down;
A little more 'we,' a little less 'I';
A little more laugh, a little less cry;
A little more flowers on the pathway of life;
And fewer on graves at the end of the strife.

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from Previous Page).

And when they could all see again, and were sitting on the fence by the brook, father had something to say, too! But he forgave them all afterwards

PRIZE COMPETITION.

Section I.

(For boys and girls under 12 years)

You were asked to cut the picture given and prepare a bird therefrom. The bird, as all who took part in the competition know, is a cock. Two were the best efforts sent by Sis. Lalita Navalkar and Bro. Venkat Gangadhar: They will receive Re. one only, each.

Let now the sisters and brothers under 12 years send me any picture that they like the most. Doesn't matter if it is cut from anywhere. And doesn't matter whether it is coloured or only in white and black.

(SECTION II.)

(For boys and girls between 12 and 16).

Sis. Khorshed A. Rehman and Bro. Shankar Pradhan sent the best coloured designs, for which they will get Re. one each.

This time let the sisters and brothers between 12 and 16 solve the following little sum.

SECTION III.

(For boys and girls studying upto Matric).

The best stories submitted were by Sis. Kanti Deshpande and Bro. Joseph De Souza, who will get Re. one each.

You may have read many poems. Let the sisters and brothers studying upto Matric send me any one poem that they like. Please try to mention who wrote it, and assign reasons why you have chosen it.

Please, all who send the entries for any section should note that they have to despatch them in such a way that they reach us latest on the last day of the fortnight from this day. The competitors must mention also their age and class of studies.

REPLIES.

The solution of the riddle in rhyme, which is given in this Corner elsewhere, is just—"Nothing." Did you solve it?

Bro. Usif Rehmani (Bombay 7): The prize has again been despatched to your address. But you see we have had to spend the postage twice over it.

Bro. M. S. Narayan (Dadar): Bro. Narayan, whose name was announced as the prize winner has long since received his prize. We shall be glad to see that you also do win one some day.

Sis. Q. R. Lobo (Matunga): It was a pleasure to read your letter. Having such niece picnics!

Bro. B. C. Rajan (Gowalia Tank): It is no good teasing your little sister even in jokes. It is happy news to learn that you enjoy games so much.

Bro. R. T. Gorakh (Bandra): Certainly, we shall have a good journey to Sind. I would prefer sea, but if any one of those who go there would show a desire to travel by train, I think we shall all have to do so.

Sis. Nrimala Khaparde (Poona): We have not yet been able to do anything practically in Bombay. If any workers are willing to take up the work there, we would only be too willing to watch their progress.

Bro. Robert De Silva (Worli): How do you think I could be helpful? Let me know, and I will try my best;—it is, certainly, my duty to be useful to you and to all as much as I can.

Bro. Krishna Palande (Vile Parle): I can't say, but I think you should write for the subscription, concession, etc. for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday edition directly to the Manager, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Sis. Kumari P. Kulkarni (Khar): You can conveniently join our group meetings on Sundays at the Organiser's place, 16th Road. They are generally held in the mornings at about 9 a.m.

Bro. Gridhar G. Vinayak (Andheri): Yes, please do send me your contributions. We shall be glad to consider them for publication.

May I advise once more, just before closing, that you should join the Children's Association as soon as possible. Of course, at present, we have to meet each other only through correspondence—but surely, after some time our organisation will be able to bring you all together face to face.

Please write for the form and full particulars, enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage. And while writing, kindly do not forget to mention your age.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Address All Communications to:
Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

A RIDDLE IN RHYME

What does a man love more than life?
Hate more than death or mortal strife?
That which contented men desire—
The poor have, the rich desire?
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves?

The answer appears in the Replies column.

OLYMPIC GAMES OF 1936

46 Nations Declare Willingness To Participate

The recognition by the International Olympic Committee in May, 1934, of the newly created Egyptian Olympic Committee permitted the German Organizing Committee to extend to Egypt an invitation to participate in the XIth Olympiad. The official Egyptian acceptance has now been transmitted through Prince Mohamed Abdel Moneim, president of the Egyptian Committee. Mohamed Tahir Pasha, nephew of King Fuad and president of the Egyptian National Committee of Sports, has already visited Berlin, being eager to discover for himself the preparations for the Games of 1936. He viewed with lively interest the progress of the buildings and grounds, and also informed himself as to the other plans.

The world of sport regretted in 1932 the absence of Egypt from the Los Angeles Games, since that country possessed, and possesses, in certain categories of sport athletes who rank with the best in the world. The record weight-lifters Nosseir and Hussein may be recalled, also the world wrestling Ibrahim Mustapha and the diver Simaika. The high abilities of Egypt's lawn tennis players and fencers is well known, and football on the banks of the Nile has likewise attained a high level. King Fuad has displayed the deepest personal interest in the developing of physical culture in the schools and in the army through repeated exhortations and support, the presentation of valuable prizes, etc.

Besides Egypt, Brazil, Portugal and Honduras have also intimated their decision to participate in the Olympic Games of 1936.

With the acceptances of Egypt, Portugal, Brazil and Honduras forty nations have now agreed to take part in the Olympic Games of 1936. These are:—

Afghanistan	Hungary
Argentina	India
Australia	Irish Free State
Austria	Italy
Belgium	Japan
Brazil	Latvia
Bulgaria	Luxemburg
Canada	Mexico
Chile	Monaco
China	New Zealand
Columbia	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Denmark	Philippines
Egypt	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Finland	Roumania
France	Spain
Germany	South Africa
Greece	Sweden
Great Britain	Switzerland
Hayti	Turkey
Holland	U. S. of America
Honduras	Yugoslavia

OLYMPIC TICKETS.

A notable stage has been reached in the preparation for the Olympic Games: the admission tickets are on sale. Eighteen months ahead the places can be secured from which it is desired to witness the festival in 1936.

Persons desiring season or single tickets are therefore politely requested to send the ticket department of the Organizing Committee their names and addresses, and the necessary application forms will be forwarded to them in good time shortly before the commencement of the advance sales.

Olympic Stadium Passes; (entitling to attendance at all proceedings in the Olympic Stadium). Advance sales have commenced.

Season Tickets; (each for one category of sport). Advance sales commence on the 1st July, 1935.

Single Tickets; (daily tickets). Date of commencement of advance sales will be announced later.

There has been a lively demand for Olympic Stadium Passes since the opening of advance sales on the 1st January. Many home and foreign orders have already been received.

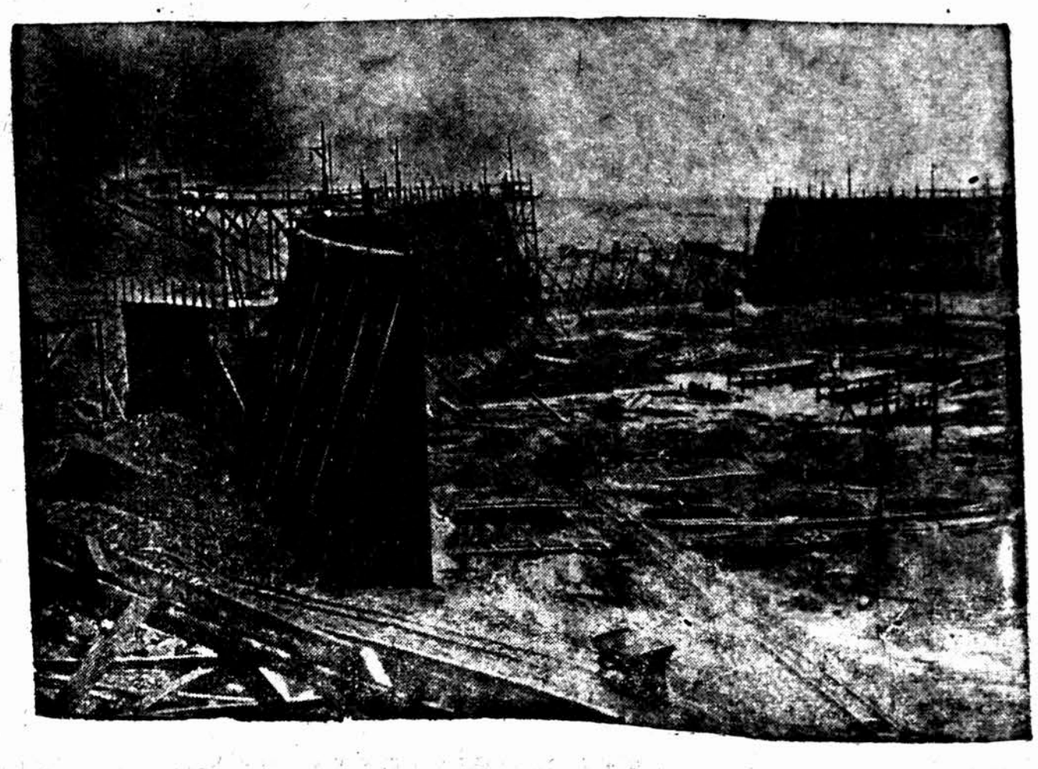
When the other fellow is set in his way, he's obstinate; when you are, it is just firmness?

When the other fellow doesn't like your friends, he's prejudiced; when you don't like his, you are simply showing that you are a good judge of human nature?

When the other fellow tries to treat someone especially well, he's todyaing; when you try the same game, you are using tact.

When the other fellow picks flaws in things, he's cranky; when you do, you are discriminating?

When the other fellow says what he thinks, he's spiteful; when you do you are frank?



Poor Relief To Tax-Payers

"Elders" Protest Against Crushing Military Burden

"NO FURTHER REDUCTION AT ALL POSSIBLE", SAYS C.-in-C. NAIVELY

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Mr. Tallents, Finance Secretary expressed surprise in the Council of State at the very favourable reception accorded to the general Budget by the House, when the Finance Member himself had stated he was not satisfied with it. Indeed with the exception of Lala Ramsarandas, leader of the Progressive Party, who alone used the word "disappointing," all others who participated in the general discussion gave a satisfied support to the general outlines of the Budget. The President not having imposed any time limit the House had to sit till half past six in the evening, and, thereby Sir James Grigg, who spent two hours after lunch in listening to the speeches, was deprived of the opportunity of winding up the debate as he had to be at a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Mr. Tallents' maiden speech was well received though many wished he had not dropped his voice so frequently as he did. The debate was not productive of many suggestions, because only one day had been given to the Council, while the Assembly has got four days, to digest the Budget papers.

SHORTNESS OF TIME.

This complaint was voiced by almost every speaker, and found a responsive echo from the Finance Secretary who promised to see that Government was not so niggardly from the next year. There was no general disposition to regard the provision of one crore of rupees for village uplift, as "a political stunt." But Mr. P. N Sapru expressed this view, and, suggested regarding its disposal that Government should consult an 'ad hoc' Committee of both Houses. Finance Secretary did not refer to this suggestion, but by way of assurance to Mr. Hosain Imam and others who had feared a possible waste on office establishment, informed that all schemes of Provincial Governments would be scrutinised by the Finance Department, before sanction was accorded.

"MERE DROP IN OCEAN."

Several members wanted more for village uplift in future years. Mr. J. C. Banerjee considered one crore as a "mere drop in the ocean"; but Mr. Tallents could not anticipate future in this matter.

There was considerable difference of opinion on the restoration of salary cut. The European members were not for it, as removal of the surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was only one-third. Mr. Miller pointedly asked if the surcharge would be abolished at least next year. Mr. Tallents disappointed him. Raja Ghaznafar Ali at one end wholeheartedly supported restoration of salary cut, while many Indian elected members at the other end opposed it, demanding relief to the general tax-payer.

SALT DUTY.

While Sir James Grigg has left it to the Assembly to decide whether the additional import duty on salt should be removed this year or next year, Sir Phiroze Sethna protested against the suggestion when Aden is still a part of India, but Mr. Gladstone of the Bengal Chamber wanted it to be removed soon.

Mr. Askuran, the elected member from Bombay in place of Sir Homi Mehta, made his debut with an excellent speech, in which he protested against the reduction of duty on silver, as likely to decrease the purchasing power of the masses. But Mr. Tallents disposed of him by averring that the duty had ceased to be a revnue source, and only encouraged smuggling.

CRUSHING MILITARY BURDEN

Throughout the debate the burden of the song on the non-official side was heavy military budget. Mr. P. N. Sapru was most vehement. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, intervened with the declaration that as matters stand at present, there is no possibility of further reduction at all. The reply was considered disappointing, and Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, coming from Jhelum District, which supplied more than fifth per cent of its male population during the war, drew attention to the opposite view held by the popular representatives, and suggested an immediate conference to examine the position. But neither the Commander-in-Chief nor Mr. Tallents made any reference to this suggtstion.

GWALIOR CUP MATCHES

(Continued from page 45)

from a penalty corner. To all appearances, a draw was inevitable, but just then Murzello scored the deciding goal and then the Dadarites left the field worthy victors.

The Result:—

YOUNG SPORTS ..... 4 goals.
C. O BOYS ..... 3 goals.

The Teams:

Young Sports.—Blake, Felix and Lobo J. D'Souza, Franklin, and John Pinto Edwin Oliveira, Murzello, Pereira and E. D'Souza.

Cathedral O. Boys.—Gordon, Murray and Pitt, Hopwood, Cohen and Murray, T Brown. H. Woodcock, Brewin, Brown C. Shaller.

Umpires: Hodgins and Sollis.

Bombay Portuguese Beaten

The second game between the Kirkee United A and the Bombay Portuguese turned out to be a completely one-sided affair the Kirkee being superior in every phase of the game. They are a team who will be very hard to beat their stick work being marvellous.

From the initial bully, they were all over the Portuguese and scored two goals in the early stages of the game. Nimal was responsible for the first while J. M. Philips for the second. The Portuguese showed lack of combination their forwards being completely off form. At the interval the score was two nil in favour of Kirkee. Crossing ends, the Kirkee once more dominated play and pinned their opponents in their own half and added twice to their score, Nimal scoring on both occasions. Pereira kept goal well and saved a number of shots. Try as they would the Portuguese could not score, the Kirkee defence always being their stumbling block. Costa, the Portuguese centre-half was a sound player intercepting neatly and feeding his forwards well.

The Result:—

KIRKEE UNITED ..... 4 goals.
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE nil.

The Teams:

Kirkee United A.—Rigo, J. Philips, and J. Jameson, Gaikwad Gidney, and Hirasingh Dhadge, J. M. Philips, Nimal, Waghmore and Amor.

Portuguese Assocn.—V. Pereira, Mendes, and Jones Ambrose, Costa and Leandre, D. Penha Albert, Balraj, D'Souza and Fernandez.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Lusitanians 'A' vs B B & C I Rly at 5-30 p.m. (Re-play.)

BROADCASTING STATION AT DELHI

Rs. 3,45,000 Sanctioned By Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, March 2.

A grant of Rs. 3,45,000 was sanctioned for construction of a broadcasting station at Delhi and creation of a small attached office for the Department of Industries and Labour to deal with broadcasting by the Standing Finance Committee which met this morning under the presidency of the Finance Member.

The Committee also approved the expenditure of Rs. 33,000 by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department for financing reclamation of land and construction of quarters for the staff of the Sugarcane Research Station at Mushari (Bihar and Orissa) which has been considerably damaged by the Bihar earthquake.

After sanctioning some more grants demanded by various departments of supplementary nature the Committee concluded its labours.—United Press.

The Question

HOW TO LOOK LOVELY?

The quest of Beauty—How to create maintain and preserve the charm and attractiveness that make for social and domestic happiness?—That is the universal pursuit of womankind.

Oatine

Toilet preparations, Cream, Snow, Toilet Powder and Soap solve the problem once for all.

Five minutes' massage nightly with OATINE CREAM cleanses the pores, refreshes and reinvigorates the tired tissues of the skin while you sleep.

The daily application of Oatine Snow preserves and protects the skin from sun, dust, wind and rain. It makes an ideal base for Face Powder.

OATINE CREAM nightly. OATINE SNOW daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for creating, maintaining and preserving beauty indefinitely.

THE
OATINE Co.
GRAHAMS BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR ST.
FORT, BOMBAY.

The ANSWER

DISPROPORTIONATE RELIEF

A Bombay Protest About Income-Tax & Super-Tax

NEW DELHI, March 2.

In the Council of State general discussion began on the Budget to-day.

Sir Phiroze Sethna welcomed the allotment of one crore of rupees for village uplift. He wished the reduction of the surcharge had been half, instead of one-third, and the salary cut had been 2-1|2 per cent, this year, and a definite promise of complete removal next year. Referring to the salt duty, he said it should not be removed until a conference of Bengal consumers and salt manufacturers of Aden and India had been held.

Mr. Hossain Imam wished that every maturing loan should be paid from the Treasury balance or by rupee loans, and they should stop floating sterling loans in future altogether.

Mr. B. K. Basu also welcomed the allotment of one crore for rural uplift. He hoped the inauguration of the Reserve Bank would result in the financial machinery of India being in the hands of persons who had experience and knowledge of finance.

Mr, Miller (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) wished half of the surcharge had been removed. If that was not possible this year, then Government must assure them that they would remove the remaining two-thirds next year.

A BOMBAY PROTEST.

Mr. Shanti Das Askuran protested that the Bombay Presidency was not getting relief in proportion to her huge payments by way of income-tax, super-tax and surcharges. Referring to the reduction of the duty on silver he said it would diminish the value of the silver holdings of peasants, and aggravate their misfortunes.

Mr. Kalikar, Sir Akbar Khan and Mr. Mohammad Din also spoke.

Sir Ramunni Menon hoped that help from the Government of India to the provinces would become a regular policy extending to all spheres of national activity

HUGE ARMY EXPENDITURE

Mr. P. N. Sapru criticised the huge expenditure on army, and said India did not need such a huge army. It was evidently for imperial purposes and, therefore, it was the duty of the Home Government to share the army budget.

Lala Ramsarandas said on the whole it was a disappointing budget, and wanted a thorough overhauling of the salaries of the superior services.

Mr. Narayanswami Chetty strongly urged removal of surcharges and considerable reduction, if not complete removal of emergency taxation.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO REDUCE"

Sir P. Chetwode, C.-in-C. said it was impossible to reduce the military expenditure. He added that the Inchcape Committee had made certain proposals for economy, and when these were effected matters reached such a dangerous state that the military authorities had to come to the Government for ten crores of rupees for re-equipment.

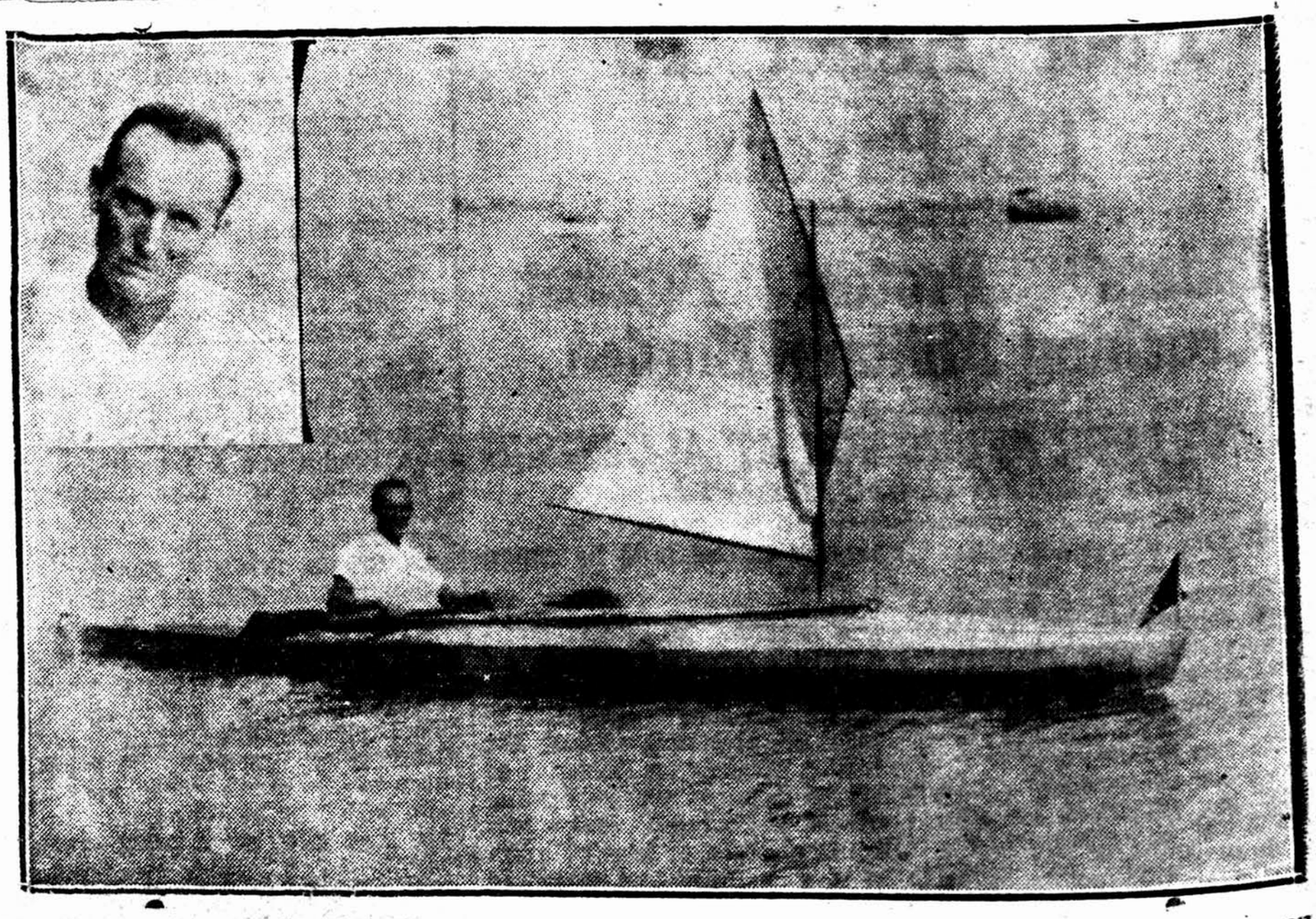
To-day's Meetings

Mass meetings of the workers will be held to-day (Sunday) at the following places and time in order to explain to the workers the programme and significance of the Unemployed Workers' Day:—

Fergusson Road at 5-30 p.m.: President: Sjt. Varaskar.

DeLisle Road at 5-30 p.m. President: Sjt. Nimbkar.

Bakra Adda at 5-30 p.m. President: Comrade Kankule.



Mr. Oscar Speck, a German Scout who is on his way to Australia arrived in Bombay on Thursday in a 'Kayak' (a folding canoe made of rubber and canvas) rowing all the way from Germany which he left in 1932. (Inset Mr. Speck.)

THANA MUNICIPALITY & BOMBAY GOVERNOR

Public Protest Against Decision To Present Civic Address

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 2.

At a public meeting held here on Thursday night, the citizens of Thana strongly protested against the action of the local municipality in deciding to present an address to the Bombay Governor on March 11, and in sanctioning Rs. 250 towards expenditure from the municipal funds.

By another resolution the attitude of those six councillors, who voted against both the items, was extolled.

A third resolution requested the president of the meeting Mr. G. L. Joshi to forward the copies of the two resolutions to the Collector and Governor of Bombay.

PRESS WORKERS ON STRIKE

Union Exhorts Them To Remain Firm

(From A Correspondent.)

"The strikes in Hind Mitra Litho Press and the Vividh Vritta Press is continuing. The Union placed pickets in both the places, which were visited by the police. The Union has issued a hand bill detailing the causes of the strike and the demands of the workers asking them to remain firm. Some more workers from the Vividh Vritta Press who had hitherto been at work, joined the strike on Saturday afternoon.

"Owing to various grievances of the workers, which have not so far been redressed, in spite of repeated requests to the management, and owing to the very low wages that the workers are getting, the workers are getting restive, the workers placed their grievances before the management, which has not sent any reply to their demands so far."

"PRACHIN MAHABHARATA"

"Work Of Erudition And Research"

At a dinner organised by Dr. and Mrs. Ketkar at the Indiana Restaurant, Medows Street, on Saturday night, a large gathering of the local literati was present. Dr. Ketkar in making reference to his classical book "Prachin Mahabharata" felt much joy in the belief that his countrymen would feel the same satisfaction as he did, in the production of his volume.

His friends and well-wishers congratulated him for his work of erudition and research—an acquisition to the country in general and the Maharastrians in particular.

The Russian Classical Ballet

CROWDED HOUSE AT OPENING NIGHT

The Russian Classical Ballet opened the Bombay season with a programme of musical interest watched by a crowded house. The "La Fille Mal Gardee," "Lac Des Cynges," the "Palovetsian Dance" and the six-featured "Divertissements" were all well-received and most of them repeatedly encored,

With Natsha Bajkovich as the prima ballerina and Anatole Vilzak as the leading dancer there was little that was found wanting in the high standards which the Pavlova tradition has associated with the Russian Ballet.

The "Abhinaya Nritya" by Mr. Algeranoff was naturally eagerly watched and cheered by the audience. The "Torcador" danced by Juliana Enakieva seemed to capture the audience who stormed applause.

The Palovetsian Dances were colourful and were indicative of vigour which had its dramatic accent.

A great number of the dances on the programme seemed to suffer, however, on account of inadequate lighting.

The Russian Ballet season will, it may be foretold, have great success. For, it is not often that one secures such a chance of witnessing these classical dances which registered their success all the world over.

SOCIALISTS OUT TO WRECK J. P. C. REFORMS

Nagpur Decisions Explained At Bombay Meeting

The fate of the new Constitution, even as it is being discussed in the House of Commons at present, would be sealed and the constitution itself would wreck on the rocks of uncompromising obstruction within the legislatures, according to the Congress Socialist programme which was explained at a public meeting at Chowpatty on Saturday evening.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami, who presided on the occasion, stated that the Congress Socialist Party would seek to impress upon Congressmen entering the legislatures, that every official measure, however good, should be opposed at every step, thus causing a deadlock within while the masses would be thoroughly organised in the country. He characterised the legislatures at present constituted as mere sham.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally briefly explained the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party, at the meeting held at Nagpur on February 17. It was decided at Nagpur that the Congress Socialists should seek entry into the legislatures and wreck the reformed constitution by obstructionist tactics at every stage necessitating the use of special and emergency powers by the Governors and the Governor-General. He went a step further and stated that even the Presidents of the Legislatures, if they were Congress Socialists, would render the functioning of the legislatures impossible.

CONGRESS LEADERS CRITICISED.

Mr. Asok Mehta criticised the Congress leaders for finding themselves in the distinguished galleries of the Legislative Assembly while their work properly lay in the country, and the Congress Parliamentary Board was commented upon for its compromising vote in favour of Mr. Jinnah's amendment, in the face of the Congress resolution passed at the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress, rejecting the White Paper in unequivocal terms.

The speakers appealed to the public to support the Party and strengthen their hands in their agitation for complete independence and economic freedom for the masses.

(Fuller report will appear in the next issue.)

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN CHIRNER CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Mar. 2.

Judgment was reserved by Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, after hearing arguments yesterday in the Chirner Minar Demolition suit filed by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President, and Mr. T. N. Bedekar, Secretary, of the Chirner Memorial Committee, against the Secretary of State for India-in-Council.

Rs. 50 FINE FOR FATAL ASSAULT

Blows On Stomach Cause Lunatic's Death

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, March 2.

Judgment was delivered on Friday by Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, in the case in which Sileman Sadalum, a Pathan Warder, stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Mangalya Budhya, a lunatic patient, on November 19 last by kicking him or giving him fist blows on the abdomen.

The lunatic, who was removed to the infirmary, died two days later in the Mental Hospital.

The Magistrate, looking to the "trivial beating" given by the accused and the fact that he had been in custody for more than three months fined him Rs. 50 only and sentenced him to imprisonment till the rising of the Court.

History Of Case

The facts of the case were that the accused was a warder in the Mental Hospital at Thana. Mangalya Budhya, Hari Bapu, Alla Khuda and Mahomed Inus, four lunatic patients were working under the supervision of the accused on November 19 last. Mangalya could not work owing to some illness and the accused compelled him to work either by giving fist blows or a kick on his abdomen.

Mangalya had some pain in the abdomen in consequence of the beating given by the accused, and so he was removed to the infirmary, where he died two days later at about 5-15 a.m.

Ruptured Intestines

An inquest was held on the dead body of Mangalya Budhya by the second-class Magistrate Mr. Nattekar of Thana Mahal.

He sent the dead body for post-mortem examination to the Civil Hospital. No external injuries could be seen but it was disclosed in the course of the post-mortem examination that the cause of death was shock and peritoritis caused by the rupture of small intestines which was due to blows or kicks given with force, externally on that part of the body.

The accused was thus sent up by the police Sub-Inspector Mr. Undir to the city Magistrate's Cour to stand his trial for an offence under section 304 I.P.C. of culpable homicide, not amounting to murder.

On hearing the prosecution evidence, however, the Magistrate framed a charge under section 325 I.P.C. of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, as he thought that there was absolutely no evidence to prove either the intention of the accused or knowledge on his part that the beating he gave was likely to cause the death of Mangalya.

Without Provocation

The Court came to the conclusion that the accused voluntarily grievous hurt to Mangalya without any sudden or grave provocation.

Giving reasons, the Magistrate said that witness Gopal Chima, who was working with the deceased had actually seen the accused giving fist blows to Mangalya. Witness further stated that Mangalya was breathing hard and fell down after he had been beaten by the accused. He had to be removed to the infirmary.

Proceeding, the Magistrate said that Mahomed Inus, who was also working on the day of the offence along with the deceased, deposed that Mangalya could not work and the accused compelled him to work. Witness then went for drinking water and on his return Mangalya told witness that Mangalya was beaten by the accused on his abdomen.

The accused stated that Inus beat Mangalya and it was so written in the inquest report. The second class magistrate, who held the inquest, stated that he inserted in the inquest report that Inus beat Mangalya only on the statement of the accused.

Clearly Proved

Continuing, the Magistrate observed that the inquest report did not contradict the two direct witnesses on the point. Mangalya stated to Dr. Dwarkanath Vinayak Karnik, the complainant, that the accused gave him a kick on his abdomen. The Mental Hospital Superintendent also stated that Mangalya told him that the accused kicked him on his abdomen.

Thus it was clearly proved that the accused ether kicked Mangalya on the abdomen or gave him fist blows.

It was clear, said the Magistrate, from the evidence of Dr. V. R. Patil, who held the post-mortem examination that he died of shock and peritonitis caused by the rupture of the small intestines, which was due to blows or kicks given with force externally on the abdomen. The prosecution, therefore, clearly proved that the accused caused grievous hurt to the deceased Mangalya.

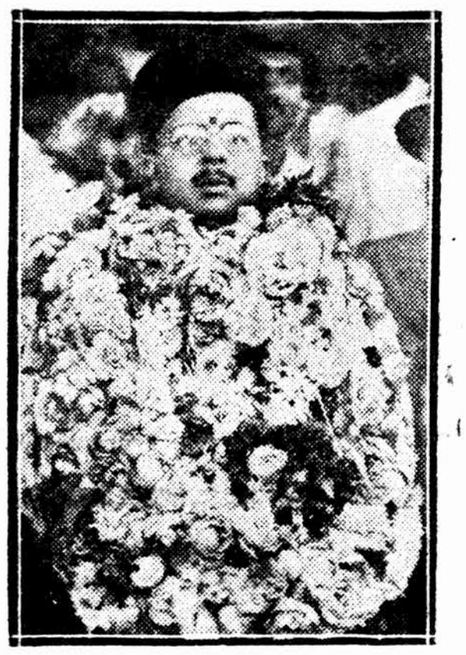
The accused admitted his guilt.

"Trivial Beating."

The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused of the offence, but looking to the trivial beating given by the accused, and to the accused's being in custody as under-trial prisoner for more than three months, he took a lenient view of the case and sentenced the accused to suffer imprisonment till the rising of the court and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 1-1|2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

MADRAS PORT INFECTED WITH CHOLERA

The Bengal Government have notified that for the purposes of Paris Sanitary Convention, 1926, the ports of Madras and Rangoon have been infected with cholera and plague respectively.



General Krishna Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, second Minister in London to the Nepalese Government, left for England on Saturday.

Alleged Members Of Party Of Desperadoes Taken Into Custody

The Bombay C.I.D. are investigating a case which may lead to the arrest of an alleged gang of desperadoes whose activities as robberies in the city and the suburbs have created considerable sensation.

Four persons have already been apprehended and other members of the gang will soon be netted.

The arrests were effected under the following circumstances. Four persons were trying to pass the Yellow Gate of the Bombay Port Trust on Friday when they were challenged by a police constable on duty on account of their suspicious behaviour. A bundle which one of the desperadoes carried was opened and the constable was surprised to find that it contained a revolver, a few bullets and a clasp knife.

They were taken into custody and handed over to the C.I.D. whose investigations are proceeding.

FATAL FALL FROM BUILDING

Hyciento Coutinho, a Christian (25), accidentally fell down on Friday noon from the second floor of Kelly's Building at Bellasis Road.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital but succumbed to the injuries soon after admission.

POLICE SWOOP ON MUSIC CLUB

Nineteen Persons Playing "Games Of Chance" Arrested

The Indian Music and Clinic Club was raided by the City police on Friday night and ninteen persons found playing cards and other games of chance were taken into custody and marched to the Princess Street Police Station. Of these persons only three were bailed out.

The other accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday when Sub-Inspector Parab applied for a remand of Keshavalal Meghji and others. He stated that the first 6 accused managed the Club. The others were arrested in the Club which was situated at Abdul Rehman Street.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on furnishing bail in the sum of Rs. 30 in respect of the first six accused and the rest Rs. 10 each.

EIGHT PERSONS CHARGED WITH THEFT

Police Claim Accused Are Responsible For Many Robberies

By the arrest on Friday of eight persons consequent on the lodging of a complaint with them by one Subeman Fasal Mahomed residing at Sankli Street of a theft of silver ornaments and wearing apparels, of the total value of Rs. 89, on Feb. 25, the Agripada Police claim to have run to earth a gang of thieves said to be responsible for various robberies in their section and also in the City. They further stated that these persons maintained themselves on crime.

Pending police enquiries regarding the antecedents of the accused and the arrest of others, said to be members of the gang, the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazgaon, remanded Abdul Rasak and seven others till March 15.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH

A verdict of accidental death was on Saturday returned by the City Coroner at the inquest on Shantabai Narayan (11), who was knocked down by a motor ambulance on February 26 while attempting to cross the Jerbai Wadia Road at Parel.

The police removed her to the K.E.M. Hospital where she succumbed to the injuries the same evening.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Women's Guild was held on Friday evening at the P. V. M. Gymkhana, Lady Brabourne presiding. Lady Brabourne photographed with Sir Stanley Reed and members of the Guild.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

A Great Constructive Effort

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Headquarters Of Cricket Club Of India

The sporting public of Bombay have received with keen satisfaction the announcement of the Secretary of the Cricket Club of India that "Bombay will have before the end of 1936 a sports stadium, second to none in the world on the creamland of Colaba Reclamation grounds along the Churchgate Marine covering an area of 75,000 square yards with a beautiful three-storied club-house, having two smaller pavilions on either side, to be named after the Governor and the Maharaja of Patiala and reinforced with concrete double-decker stands all round"

Congratulations to Maharaja of Patiala

Up to this time, especially after the headquarters of the Cricket Club of India was stationed at New Delhi, there was a general apprehension and suspicion in the minds of the local sportsmen that the wind was blowing towards the Capital. Several other factors contributed to this fear. I need not go into them over again at this stage. It is, however, to the infinite credit of the Maharaja of Patiala, the President of the Club, who has surmounted the difficulties placed in his way with admirable patience and perseverance, and has made the realisation of his ambition possible. I heartily congratulate His Highness on his initial success.

Lord Brabourne's Creditable Share.

The credit also goes to the Government of Bombay, especially to Lord Brabourne, through whose instrumentality the ground has been made available. Some time ago it was rumoured that the negotiations for the Reclamation Grounds had broken down and there was little chance of the ambitious scheme for the club ever materialising. The location of the headquarters in the Willingdon Pavilion at New Delhi confirmed the suspicion. But Lord Brabourne's sympathy for the proposal and the Maharaja's persistence told in the end. Now the Governor has made a sporting offer of a perpetual lease of the ground on terms which are considered "most reasonable" by the President.

Encouraging Signs for Stadium

It now remains for the Committee of the Club to accord their approval to the Governor's offer and for the latter to ratify the same. I have no doubt this will be done in course of the next fortnight or so. With the most important hurdle crossed, it is further encouraging to hear that there are already offers of donations, etc. The Maharaja of Idar has led with a substantial one of Rs. 25,000 which would go towards the construction of the Governor's pavilion. It is reported that a well-known sportsman of Bombay has come forward with "a very handsome donation for the materialisation of the stadium scheme."

Make It A Truly Sporting Institution

Now that the ground question has been solved and Bombay is assured that the Club will be definitely located in this city, it will not take long to rouse public enthusiasm in favour of the scheme, Plenty of public-spirited sportsmen would volunteer to contribute generously for its early achievement. The Willingdon Sports Club and the various Gymkhanas in the city are standing monuments of their unrivalled generosity in the cause of sport as in other directions. Needless to mention, I have every sympathy with the object, not only because it will give Bombay what is justly due to her premier position in Indian cricket but also because it will establish a purely cosmopolitan sporting institution for which there is a great need in this city.

Snobbishness Must Be Discarded

I would, however, be failing in my duty towards the sporting community and my fellow-citizens, if I do not repeat the note of warning which I sounded some time ago. Every effort should be made to see that the Club is a purely sporting institution—worthy not only of this city but the whole of India. At the same time, we should see that it does not become another edition, in a bigger or smaller scale, of the Willingdon Sports Club. Let the aristocracy and the Europeans enjoy the benefits of the institution as much as anybody else. But in no case should it be allowed to become a monopoly of the idle rich and enterprising Europeans. Every sportsman irrespective of his class, colour and creed should have easy access to the full benefits of the institution.

Disappointment And Hope For Australian Visit

Cricketeers all over India are no doubt greatly disappointed at the news that the Australian Board of Control has decided not to grant permission to the team which the Maharaja of Patiala proposed to bring out to tour India next cold weather The reason is that the players which Frank Tarrant has selected would deplete the field of their choice for the South African tour. I hope in the interview which Tarrant is to have with the Secretary of the Board they will come to an understanding about the personnel and secure the approval of the Board.

Western India Tennis Tournament

AZIM'S GREAT FIGHT AGAINST PUNCEC

Despite the counter-attraction at Mahaluxmi, the Stands at Queen's Road were thickly populated on Saturday to see the Jugoslavians in action in the Western India Tennis Tournament. It is a great pity that owing to the short time at the disposal of the Tournament Committee, some of the best matches are being played simultaneously on the back courts to the disappointment of the crowd. However the contest in which Puncec, the Jugoslavian leader, and S. A. Azim, the Central India Champion, who lately became runner up in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, were engaged, turned out to be a thrilling fight, and it kept the jars in high spirits.

PUNCEC'S FAULTY SERVICE.

It may be that Puncec was not in his beat. This being his first appearance in this city, he was not yet quite at home with its conditions.

Notwithstanding, he played wonderfully well. His ground shots, volleys and overhead strokes were all of the highest order. His only defect and a very serious one, appeared to be his service. He jumps every time he serves and it was surprising that he was not penalised for it even once. Had this been done, the result might have told a different tale.

AZIM GOES ALL OUT.

Azim played undoubtedly one of the best games of his career. After losing the first set a 6—2, he went all out to give a battle royal to his great antagonist. Thereafter followed a series of brilliant rallies, interspersed by spectacular drives and smashes which beat one of the other completely. Azim preferred to stick to the base line as far as possible while Puncec dashed to the net at every opportunity and clinched the issues in a masterly fashion. However, the Indian player succeeded in hooking the equalising set at the call of the twelfth game, after closely following his opponent till the tenth.

A FAULTY DECLARATION BY LINESMAN UPSETS AZIM.

In the third set, the Jugoslavian went on top again to lead at 3—0, Azim made a desperate effort again to draw level and he had almost done it when a faulty declaration by one of the linesmen snatched away the equaliser from him. Puncec then celebrated the error by capturing the next four games at a stretch and the set. The Jugoslavian meets Charanjiva to-day.

PALLADA AND SOHANLAL EXTENDED.

There were two other outstanding matches in the Men's Singles which went unobserved by most of the crowd as they were played out in the back courts.. Tew put up a most creditable fight against Pallada, the Jugoslavian No. 2. The latter just managed to win at the end of sixteen and fourteen games.

The performance of the Rajkumar of Jath against Sohanlal, India's No. 1, was equally praiseworthy. Twelve games had to be called in each set before he would lower his colours to the All-India Champion.

Kukuljevic the third Jugoslavian and Ranbir Singh of Kapurthala gave a convincing display of their prowess by eliminating A. G. Gupte and C. Gonsalves respectively without any serious difficulty.

EXHILARATING DISPLAY IN MEN'S DOUBLES.

Tennis of a view exhilarating character was witnessed in the match between Krishnaswamy and Kukuljevic and Pitt and Tew. Terrific smashes, powerful drives and hard bolleys were the order of the day. Service was equally the strong point of the four, Pitt following the tail.

MISS SANDISON IN SEMI-FINAL.

Miss Jenny Sandison played her two matches in Women's Singles at a lightening speed and floored her adversaries at the loss of two games in each match. In the Women's Doubles, partnered by Miss Olive Stebbing, she accounted for Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Vakil and entered the semi-final round.

OTHER SEMI-FINALISTS.

While Mrs. Row and Miss Leela Row disposed of Lady Sylla Petit and Miss F. Talyarkhan comfortably, Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Griffiths had a protracted struggle with Mrs. Clayton and Mrs. Jones before the latter admitted defeat. Both the winning pairs entered the semi-final round of the event.

Mrs. Levien entered the penultimate round of the Women's Singles removing Miss Phillips from the way in straight sets.

THE RESULTS.

MEN'S SINGLES—FOURTH ROUND.

Sohanlal beat Rajkumar of Jath 7—5 7—5.

Ranbir Singh (Kapurthala) beat C. Gonsalves 6—3, 6—1.

FIFTH ROUND.

Puncec beat S. A. Azim 6—2. 5—7, 6—2.

Kukuljevic beat A. G. Gupte 6—3, 6—3.

Ranbir Singh (Kapurthala) beat Pavelic 6—0, 6—0.

Pallada beat J. E. Tew 8—6, 7—5

MEN'S DOUBLES-THIRD ROUND.

Krishiaswamy and Kukuljevic beat A.M.D. Pitt and J. E. Tew 6—4, 7—5,

B. Rachappa and Balagopal beat Pavelic and Ramnath Chopra 6—3, 6—1.

Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh beat E. Fernandez and L. Pereira 6—1, 6—2.

Puncec and Pallada beat H. B. Shivdasani and H. Shivdasani 6—2, 7—5.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—FIRST ROUND.

Miss J. Sandison beat Miss D. Pocha 6—1, 6—1.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs. N. M. Levien beat Miss C. M. Philips 6—3, 6—4,

Miss J. Sandison beat Miss F. Talyarkhan 6—0, 6—2.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—SECOND ROUND.

Miss J. Sandison and Miss O. Stebbing beat Mrs M S Captain and Mrs B H Vakil 6—0, 6—4.

Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Griffiths beat Mrs H B Clayton and Mrs H E Jones 6—3, 10—8.

Miss L Row and Mrs Row beat Lady Petit and Miss F. Talyarkhan 6—3, 6—2.

To-DAY'S FIXTURES.

CENTRE COURT.

J Charanjiva vs. Puncec.

Miss Sandison vs. Miss Woodbridge.

Charanjiva and Ranbir Singh vs. Puncec and Pallada.

COURT NO 1.

Krishnaswami vs Kukuljevic.

Bobb and Miss Row vs. Krishnaswami and Mrs. Griffiths.

COURT NO. 4.

Miss Row vs. Mrs. Levien.

Stroud and Owen vs Balagopal and Rachappa.

COURT NO. 5

Khatau vs Sohanlal.

Azim and Wanarse vs Sohanlal and Ranbir Singh.

COURT NO 6.

Bobb vs Ranbir Singh

Pitt and Miss Sandison vs Tew and Mrs. Bell.

POSSIBLE MATCH.

Rao and Mahalingham vs Krishnaswami and Kukuljevic.

Tolerate Wins Aga Khan's Cup With 9-6

Racing of an interesting order was witnessed yesterday when backers were on a fair proportion of well backed winners.

Features of the sport were the facile success of Tolerate in the valuable Aga Khan's Cup and a double apiece in the saddle for Scanlan and Burn.

Messrs. McElligott and Bolton are fortunate in possessing such a brilliant mare as Tolerate. The five-year old daughter of Essexford toyed with the opposition in the Cup event, and after being waited with for a while came along to score in the easiest possible manner, Abundance and Necker filling the minor berths. Scanlan displayed rare judgment on the winner and is easily one of the best horsemen we have seen on this side for several years.

Corcy Well Ridden

The Carnarvon Plate was sternly contested and a brilliant riding effort on the part of Scanlan saw Corcy get the better of Dandy Brush and Sabrino. Mazeppa, one of the hottiest favourites of the day ran a dog's race, finishing in the rear—a position he occupied from flag fall. There is no doubt that this good looking son of Hurry On is a rogue.

Last Adventure came up to score easily in Division I of the Fermoy Plate when it looked as though Misty Dawn and Provence Rose in the Eve livery would be in the first two positions.

Grecian Orb At Last

The wayward Grecian Orb made every post a winning post in Division II, wherein she had Heliograph and Grand Raja definitely subdued. For a horse thought to possess an outstanding chance Mr. Pip ran a poor sort of race and all Bowley's persuasion on the saddle was of no avail.

Her Ladyship gave H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar his first success in Bombay this season when she won the Calcutta Plate from Belle of York and Babar Bhan. She was a popular winner.

Munro Shines

Munro's vigorous handling played a great part in the success of White Flower in the Syrian Plate, Division I, for the favourite came on again after Saduzaman had looked all over a winner.

Al Ghazi, well ridden by Brace, accounted for Tara and Mahoot in Division II of the Syrian Plate The favourite Gurjistan after a slow beginning failed to figure in the final reckoning.

It was pleasing to see Whiteside astride his first winner when he scored on Taj Mahus in Division II of the Kurla Plate The place-getters were Rashid Pasha and Iraq Knight who must go on to better things.

Nahab had little to do to beat Eeda. Sir Jamal and several others in Division III. Backers made no mistake when plumping for Ghista's charge Laffy and Sheriyar had a grim duel in Division I, wherein Riding boys were astride, before the former could claim the advantage.

The Daily Double paid Rs 206|8 and lucky punters who spotted the treble received Rs. 2.389|8.

"Senex" in Form

"Senex," the "Chronicle" tipster selected Nahab, Taj Mahus (Fluke), Al Ghazi, last Adventure, Corcy (Fluke) and White Flower, altogether six winners in a card of ten races. He also nominated the Daily Double (Nahab and Last Adventure) which paid Rs. 206|8.

W. Scanlan Gives Great Display In Saddle

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

THE KURLA PLATE.—(Div. I.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W.A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys, without whips or spurs.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's LAFFY 9-3 Mustafa Jamshir 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8-4 Karim Sherif 2
Mr. Syed Fatah's AMIRULMULK 8-4 Rama Vithal 3
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's NA'AMAT ALLAH 8-4 Ibrahim Machin Khan 4

Time.—1min. 24secs.

Won by head; 3 lengths and 1 length.

Favourite:—Sheriyar.

First tote paid Rs. 68 for win, Rs. 23; Rs. 15 and Rs. 35 for places.

Not run.—Ruby Mint; Advocate and Repeater.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses that have not won a race value Rs. 3,000 or over.

H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's HER LADYSHIP 9-1 Burn 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 7-13 Stokes 2
Mr. L. S. Lalvani's BABAR BHAN 7-10 Davison 3
Mr. J. A. Wadia's CHEER UP 6-12 Graham. 4

Time.—1min. 15-1|5secs.

Won by 1|2 length; 3-1|2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Favourite.—Her Ladyship.

First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 14; Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run:—Rejoice.

THE KURLA PLATE.—(Div. III.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. K. N. Multani's NAHAB 9-1 Burn 1
Mr. Mahomood Jassim's EEDA 8-8 Spackman 2
Mr. Ayub Asad's SIR JAMAL 8-11 Simmon 3
Mr. K. Ardeshir's HOMER 8-4 Davison 4

Time.—1min. 22secs.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths; 1-1|2 lengths and 1 length

Favourite Nahab.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 19; Rs. 23 and Rs 33 for places.

Not run:—Saggar Beg; Gani Beg and Grey Prince.

Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE KURLA PLATE.—(Div. II.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Maiden Arabs in Class III. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Ali Mahomed Haji's TAJ MAHUS 8-11 Whiteside 1
Mr. E. M. Khot's RASHID PASHA 8-4 Rosario 2
Mr. Baha Khalil's IRAQ KNIGHT 8-4 Munro 3
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's SUNSHINE 8-4 Simmons 4

Time: 1minute, 23 4|5 seconds.

Won By: Short head, 1 1|2 length and length.

Favourite: Iraq Knight (8-4).

1st Tote Paid Rs. 115 for win, Rs. 36, Rs. 87 and Rs. 20 for places.

All Ran.

Winner Trained by Aga Cumberalli.

THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300, A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI, 7-13 (carr. 8-0), Brace 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's TARA, 7-0 (carr. 7-6), Simmons 2
Mr. A. R. A. Wahab's MAHOOT, 9-3, Munro 3
Mr. Arnold's WAZIR PASHA, 8-4, Stokes 4

Not Run,—Gurji Beg 7-11.

Won by 3|4 length, 2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 min. 20 2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 55 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 33 and Rs. 30 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 27-8 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 15 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE FERMOY PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 1 mile.—

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's LAST ADVENTURE 7-1 (carr. 7-2) Stokes) ... 1
Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN, 7-0 (carr. 7-4) Whiteside 2
Mr. Eve's PROVENCE ROSE 8-1, Brace 3
Mr. Kelso's KNIGHT'S ADVENTURE, 9-4, Marrable .. 4

Not Run:—Teller 8-3.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, short head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min 39 3|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 137 for win and Rs. 26, Rs, 28 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 68-8 for win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 8-8 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance about 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Maharaj Madan Singh's CORCY, 8-9, Scanlan 1
Mr. Roman's DANDY BRUSH, 7-13 (carr. 8-0), Northmore 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO, 9-3, Burn 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's VIJAYAKUMAR II, 8-10 Blyth 4

All ran.

Won by short head, neck, 1|2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 38 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 52 for win, and Rs. 23, Rs. 29 and Rs. 41 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs 11-8. Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

A Cup value £100, sterling presented by H. H. The Right Hon Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's TOLERATE 9-6, Scanlan 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE, 7-9, Harding 2
Mr. Edward Esmond's NECKER, 8-13, Burn 3
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's DRAUGHTSMAN, 8-9, Davison ... 4

Not Run:—Complet 9-10 and Vijayakumar II 7-10.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1|2 length, 1-1|2 length.

Time: 2 mins. 5 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs, 122 for win, and Rs. 63, Rs. 66 and Rs. 39 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 61 for win, and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 33 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE FERMOY PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000 second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB, 7-12, Northmore 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's HELIOGRAPH, 7-0, Stokes 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's GRAND RAJA, 7-12, Whiteside 3
Mr. Kelso's DOREDA, 8-7, Marrable 4

Not Run:—Cash Sweep 7-1, Nijinski 9-0, Bright Nigger 8-2 and Episode 8-2.

First tote paid Rs. 137 for win, and Rs. 50, Rs. 62 and Rs 33 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 68-8 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 31 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

Winner trained by G, Essajee.

THE SYRIAN PLATE. (Div I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER, 8-8, Munro 1
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's SADUZAMAN, 7-2, Simmons 2
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's FARHAN PASHA. 7-3, Stead 3
Mr. Ayub Asad's GREEN LAWN, 7-5, Stokes 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 34 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36 for places.

Second tote paid Rs 17 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

GWALIOR CUP MATCHES

Cathedral Old Boys Beaten

Scoring two goals in each half of extra-time the Young Sports Dadar, passed into the next round of the Gwalior Gold Cup Tourney where they will now meet the G. I. P. Rly. on Monday.

The game was of a fluctuating character the result being in the balance till the very end The game opened quietly the Young Sports being the first to invade their opponents' territory. Accepting a neat pass from Pinto, the left-half, the outside left ran down the line and centred to Murzello who shot into an open goal thus giving his side the lead. End to end play characterised the remainder of the first half both goals having narrow escapes.

A GREAT LEADER

Crossing over with a goal lead the Young Sports dominated play for a few minutes but thereafter the Cathedral Old Boys settled down and scored two goals in quiet succession the first being through Shaller and the second through Brown. Five minutes from the end Murzello scored the equaliser. The end came without any decision being arrived at. Murzello led his side very well, he being responsible for his sides' victory. Running down on his own he evaded a host of defenders and put his side ahead, this being his third goal. In the first-half of extra time Just as it looked that the Young Sports would be victorious, Cohen scored the third goal

(Continued on page 41).

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 2 POINTS

Sharp Fall In Crossrates

SENSATIONAL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, March 2.

On Saturday, cross rates registered a sharp fall.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET BUT STEADY

New York cotton was quiet but steady. There was renewed buying at the decline.

GOLD AND SILVER VERY FIRM

London gold and silver prices touched new high levels. There was a sensational rise in both yellow and white metals. The tone was very firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED VERY STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled very steady. The Argentine linseed and the London metal markets were closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 2

Previous closing	12.47
To-day's opening	12.41
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	12.45
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 2

Previous closing	6.83
To-day's opening	6.87
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 247

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 2

Cotton developed a somewhat easier tendency to-day due to the lack of confidence and consequent upon continued weakness of sterling which resulted in considerable liquidation but at the lower level the market displayed resistance indicating well liquidated position.

Business in May at the opening was done at 12.41 i.e. 6 points lower than the previous closing. The market showed weakness on renewed easiness of sterling and despite better Liverpool cables, prices steadily declined but the fall attracted trade buying and covering with the price rallying to 12.44. the market then becoming subject to occasionally bouts of selling but subsequently the market improved on renewed buying with May finally closing at 12.45.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 2

The following were the opening ranges.

May (12.42/12.41) 12.41/12.41
July (12.49/12.49) 12.49/12.49
October (12.41/12.41) 12.43/12.43

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 2

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.89) 6.94
American March (6.83) 6.88
Egyptian January (8.51) 8.57
Egyptian March (8.51) 8.56

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 2
10-45 p m

Broach cotton April-May moved between Rs. 246-12 and Rs. 246-4 at night The rate at 10-45 p.m. was Rs. 246-12 with New York closing futures 2 points down.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 2

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 2

General Motors (dol 29 3/4) unquoted

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 9 3/4) dol 10 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 7/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 80) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 2

Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.79 1/8
To-day's closing	4.77 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar 2

Previous closing	4.82 3/4
To-day's opening	4.81 3/4
To-day's closing	4.79 7/8
Difference	—.02 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 2

Previous closing	72.56
To-day's opening	72.43
To-day's closing	71.90
Difference	—.66

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.81-3/4 and thereafter further eased to 4.80-5/8 on continental selling with the rate subsequently falling to 4.79-7/8 at the closing time.

The franc opened at 72.43 and then fell to 72.21 eventually further receding to 71.90 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 2

The market closed uncertain.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	26 1/16d.	27d.
Spo t	26 3/16d.	27 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 2

Gold per ounce (£7-5-1) £7-6-10 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, March 2

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

6 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 2
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.50 1/8) 5.39
New York on Bombay (36.67) 36.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.92) 0.91
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/8) 1-8 1/8
London on Milan (56.84) 56.34
London on Kobe (1-2 7/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 84/1, 71/1 and 71/6. The market exhibited a firm tendency on better foreign news which was followed by heavy flow of buying orders as a result of which prices advanced rapidly Moreover London cables gave further impetus to the market and renewed buying and covering ensued causing further rise in prices which closed steady at Rs. 64-10, 71-11 and 72-0 after touching Rs. 65-1, 71-15 and 72-4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 36, 36/1 and 36/2/6. The market was moderately active on fairly good speculative buying but the higher level attracted liquidating operations but subsequently prices recovered on renewed buying activity by banks and local operations. Prices closed steady at Rs. 36-6, 36-7 1/2, and 36-9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 2

Liverpool wheat opened firm with March at 55-5/8, May 59-1/8 and July 61-1/2. The market displayed considerable steadiness on improved sentiment influenced by better foreign advices with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 2

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.98-1/8. Prices showed steadier feeling but the demand was rather limited and business was small.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 2

The Argentine linseed market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 2

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£220 buyers £220 1/4 sellers. Irregular) closed

Lead (£10 1/4 buyers £10 5/16 sellers. Firm) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10) 0-10
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 15/16 sellers) £17 sellers

Dunlop Jan-Feb (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers

Lightning Jan (£18 3/4 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 1/4 paid and buyer

April-June (6 5/8) 6 11/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 5/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 3/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Mar. 2.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	9	0
Rates at 12 noon	6	10	0
Rates at 3 p m.	6	9	9
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	9	3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	10	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	9	9
Rates at 10-30 p m.	6	10	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 2

	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat May	4	4	9
Wheat September	4	5	3
Linseed May	6	10	3
Linseed September	6	14	6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Mar 2

Jutes ruled unchanged and moderate business took place. Coals kept steady. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous section show no change. Government securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government Paper 97/4; Three and half per cent loan 1947/50 101/15; Four per cent loan 1943 106/2; Five and half per cent Punjab bonds 1937 106/2 small lot.

Bank: Bengal Central 10/8.

Coals: Aldih 4/2; West Jamuria 13/4.

Jutes: Anglo India ordy 541 small lot; Auckland 268 small lot; Bally 258 small lot; Barnagore 209/8; Chitavalsah ordy 34; Gondalpara 1080 small lots; Howrah 63/8; Hukumchand 15/5; India 505; Kamarhatty 631; Nuddea 92/8, Waverley pref 82/12.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 5/11; Bengal Telephone pref 15/12; Bengal Iron 4/8; Indian Iron and Steel 7/10; Assam Match 14; B I Corporation ordy 3/2; Titaghur Paper (eight per cent pref Rs. 100 paid up) 158 small lot; Assam Saws As. 12; Indian General Navigation ordy 112; Port Shipping 16/4; Balrampur Sugar 21/10; Cawnpore ordy 37/12; Rohtas 13/9; Samastipore 11/4.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 2.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Neat
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready/March.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 March.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Apr; 5/32 May.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T T 278
Banks selling T T 276
Banks buying T T 273 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 543
Banks buying D D 553
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 52 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 52 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2
HONGKANG—
Banks selling D D 134
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 111
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 88 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.81 5/8 1st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 5/8 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 2nd inst.
Java/London 7.03 1/2 1st inst.
London/Paris 72.56 1st inst.
London/Belgium 20.49 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 14.78 1/2 1st inst.
London/Italy 56.75 1st inst.
London/Berlin 11.91 1st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 1st inst.
London/New York 4.82 3/4 1st inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.07 3/4 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quieter.
Gold £7-4-1 28th ulto. £7-5-1 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 25 11/16 28th ulto 26 1/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 25 13/16 28th ulto 26 3/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 3 4 28th ulto. 57 3/8 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c. 28th ulto 5/8 p c. 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 5/8 p.c. 28th ulto. 5/8 p.c. 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar

Broach A/M. Op. 246; Highest 246; Lowest 244; Closing 245.

Broach J/A. Op. 242 1/2; Highest 242 1/2; Lowest 241; Closing 241 1/2

Oomra March Op. 218 1/2; Highest 219; Lowest 217 1/4; Closing 219

Oomra May Op. 217 1/2; Highest 217 3/4; Lowest 216 1/4; Closing 217 3/4

Bengal March Op 141 3/4; Highest 141 3/4; Lowest 140; Closing 143 3/4.

Bengal May Op. 144; Highest 144; Lowest 142 1/2; Closing 143 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 8 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 19 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-3-35) Rs 6 1/4

TREASURY BILLS ALLOTTED AT 9sh. 6d.

Good Advance In Sugar

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 2.

In the Money Market distinctly more optimistic conditions prevailed, and efforts to make discount business more remunerative were carried a further step forward, by treasury bills being allotted at an average rate of 9 sh. 6d. compared with 8 sh. 4d. last week.

The High spot in London markets today had been the erratic movements of sterling.

Franc moved from 72.56 to 71.71 and the dollar from 4.82 3/4 to 4.77 3/4, but owing to the intervention by the British control, sterling later recovered, franc closing at 71.90 and the dollar at 4.79-7/8.

The weakness of sterling had a steadying influence on cotton, and, in conjunction with rumours, about the possibility of a general strike, in Cuba, caused a good advance on sugar.

RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Further Weakness In Sterling

Bombay, Mar. 2.

As anticipated, both gold and silver prices recorded further rise to-day. Dollar sterling cross rate declined to 4.80 3/4 and Shanghai T.T. on London was 1-7 5/8.

Available supply in London is limited and with reduction in import duty on silver, it is generally believed that India will be able to import silver. This belief is correct to some extent but what is more possible is that there will be no smuggling now and imports will be free which will yield some revenue to the Government.

American Government has full control over the silver situation and now the available supply is below 50 thousand bars in the world, half of which will not be offered for sale till prices reach 64 cents in New York. Recently there was extensive short covering which may develop in some temporary reactions otherwise prices will eventually advance to Rs. 78 to Rs. 80 level. Thus it will be advisable to buy silver in all weak markets.

The gold market has improved owing to firmness of dollar. It is feared that there may be further devaluation of dollar but some believe that President Roosevelt will oppose such a move. At the moment it is a fight between Dollar and sterling but more depends upon the British Budget.

Silver market was feverish to-day and prices fluctuated rapidly. There was considerable profit-taking but the offerings were well absorbed and the market display firm tone.

Gold market was also firm and there was scarcity of sellers.

Later on there was excited buying and prices soared. Silver was quoted at Rs. 72/8 and gold was up to Rs. 36/12. Later on prices declined as under:—

	Rs	a.	p
Ready silver	65	0	0
Fagan delivery	72	0	0
Fagan Teji-Mandi	1	8	0
Chaitra delivery	72	6	0
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	2	4	0
Ready gold	36	8	0
Fagan delivery	36	8	6
Fagan Teji-Mandi	0	6	6
Chaitra delivery	36	9	6
Chaitra Teji-Mandi	0	11	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Mar. 2.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 109/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 109/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/9/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/9
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES CASH

3 per cent 1941 100/15
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/1
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/4
5 per cent 1939/44 107/12
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 100/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 107

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £88
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £98
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2
Per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £118 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/8
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £88 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £107 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 7/8

What Budly Differences Mean?

Market Remarkably Steady

Cement Shares Look Up

BOMBAY, Mar. 2.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet but soon improved on increased buying. To-day being the last day for transfer, there was fairly large budly business at wide differences.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DIFFERENCES OUTSIDERS UNNERVED.

It is true that in a rising market budly differences are fairly large but to-day they were abnormal and Tata Steel Ordinary shares for the next settlement were quoted at a premium of Rs. 4 and Dfds. at Rs. 27/8 while Tata Powers were done at a premium of Rs. 15 over the current settlement.

Such wide differences, remind of war time boom, when Budly differences were large on the existence of explosive buying by outside public. Operators are confident and look for volcanic rise in speculative counters and this belief is shared by the general public and does not hesitate to pay these abnormal differences.

Various unfounded rumours and fears of action by the Stock Exchange authority, were responsible for abnormal differences and capitalists were hesitatingly locking up their funds which give an excellent yield for investment just for one month. To be more practical the Bank rate is 3 1/2 per cent per annum while Tata Steel Dfd. shares yield about 3 per cent per month. This gives an idea of what these differences mean?

There was considerable nervousness in the market over the budly differences. As a matter of fact these differences indicate the collective feeling of operators. But it appears that some of the outside operators were unnerved by wide differences. There was forced liquidation as the usual facility was denied in some cases.

BULLS' PROFITS REDUCED

Last month Tata Steel Defds. were quoted around Rs. 650 on the last budly day and thereafter prices fluctuated between Rs. 605 and Rs. 700. while to-day the rate was around Rs. 700. This is a positive proof that those who followed the upward trend were on the profit side and Budly differences reduced profit to some extent Long liquidation by weak holders improved the technical situation of the market and we think it safe to buy on all weak markets.

PUNJABS STRONG ON ACTIVE BUYING

Cement shares were remarkably steady and weakness in Tata Steel shares failed to influence any important selling. Punjabs scored a substantial rise to-day. At the opening they were placed at Rs. 29 and after advancing to Rs. 30/12, closed at Rs. 30/4. Bundis closed at Rs. 46/8 while Indians declined to Rs. 447/8 on profit-taking.

MILL SHARES QUIET ON PROFIT-TAKING.

Among mill shares, there was scattered profit-taking and the tone was quiet. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 955 and closed at Rs. 945 while Kohinoors closed at Rs. 233/12. Central India shares opened at Rs. 388 and closed at Rs. 370.

NARROW MOVEMENT IN STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 700 and declined to Rs. 695. At this level there was active support and prices advanced to Rs. 720 but during the last hour there was some professional selling which depressed prices to Rs. 690. Tata Steel ordinary shares were weak. At the opening they changed hands at Rs. 157 and soon advanced to Rs. 159, At this level there was increased selling which depressed prices to Rs. 153 with occasional rallies and finally closed at Rs. 154. It is believed that professional operators did not like the company of too many weak holders. Any how there was considerable liquidation which has now left the market in this scrip healthy.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SHARES STEADY

Hydro-Electric group was fairly steady and budly differences were normal. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and it appears that the speculative interest in this section is limited.

MARKET TECHNICALLY HEALTHY

On the whole the month passed of smoothly and the market is left now in a healthy state. The Budget had no special feature except removal of uncertain feeling and on its own merits, the market looks like resuming upward march.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, March 2.

100	Ahm. Advance	315	0
500	Bom. Cotton	55	0
250	Bombay Dyeing	937	8
250	Bradbury	108	12
100	Century	309	6
100	Central India	370	0
100	Colaba	151	4
100	Coorla	117	8
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	0
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	390	0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0	
100	Finlay	120	0
100	Gokak	212	8
1000	Hindustan	1,885	0
100	Indore	101	4
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	78	12
100	Kohinoor	233	12
250	Laxmi	790	0
100	Madhavji	12	0
250	Madras United	45	0
1000	Morarji	1360	0
250	Model	72	8
50	Mysore	108	12
200	New Great	192	8
100	Osmanshahi	70	0
100	Phoenix	332	8
25	Sassoon Silk	39	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Century 318, 320, 318/9
Bom. Dyeing 955, 962, 951, 945
Kohinoor 238, 235, 233/12
Central India 388, 384, 375, 370
Simplex 102, 96/4
Swadeshi 238/12,
Bundi 46/4, 47, 46/8
I. Cement 455, 456, 451, 455, 447/8
Punjab 29, 30, 29/12, 30/12, 29, 30/4
Shahabad 456, 450
Andhra 1775, 1780, 1785, 1780
Tata Power 1713, 1730, 1725, 1710, 1715, 1717/8
T. Steel Dfd. 700, 695, 710, 707, 720, 710, 712, 702, 697, 690, 685, 690
T. Steel Ord. 157, 159, 157/8, 158/8, 159, 156, 155, 153, 154
Bellapur 301, 307, 308, 305
B. Burma 420, 425, 415

1000	Sholapur	2600	0
50	Simplex	96	4
100	Swadeshi	238	12
100	Swan	77	8
25	Tata	20	8
500	Vishnu	1475	0
1000	Western	982	8
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	105	0
25-50	Central Bank	41	2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 2.

Following a rise of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 245/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 246 on active buying. The undertone of the market was firm and it appears that with weakness of sterling, prices in the local market will improve further in the near future.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points. Dollar sterling rate was quoted 4.78 1/2 and prices in the local market firmed up. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 247/4
Broach J/A Rs. 245
Oomra March Rs. 222/12
Oomra May Rs. 221/4
Bengal March Rs. 144
Bengal May Rs. 140/4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Mar. 1.

March	57.70+.1.20
May	58.50+.1.50
July	59.00+1.35

500	Imperial Bank	1635	0
125-500	Imp. Cont.	410	0
50-100	India	123	0
5	Union	6	0
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	46	0
70	Gwalior	136	4
160	Indian	447	8
40	Katni Def.	1483	12
100	Katni Ord.	422	8
75	Okha	238	12
10	Punjab	30	4
100	Shahabad	450	0
70	United	89	8
	INSURANCE		
15-100	Jupiter	13	4
15-75	New India	49	0
200	Oriental	4840	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	12
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	167	8
1000	Andhra Valley	1780	0
10	Ajmer	10	8
50	Bombay Tram	166	4
100	Bom Suburban	177	8
10	Broach	13	12
100	Karachi	230	0
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	197	8
100	Tata Hydro	176	4
1000	Tata Power	1717	8
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm Prantij	870	0
100	Amr. Patty	120	0
100	C Province	89	0
100	Dhond Baramati	90	0
100	Gujarat	91	0
100	Mandhra Bhon	92	12
100	Pachora Jamner	92	8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	93	8
500	Tapty Valley	777	8
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	30	4
30	Tata Steel Defd.	690	0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	154	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	Alcock	206	4
50	Belapur Sugar	305	0
250	Bombay Steam	306	4
125	Bombay Burma	415	0
15	Bombay Burma Contry.	128	0
8sh.	British B. Petrol	3-15-0	
50	Bombay Telephone	116	8
100	Ind. Bleaching	163	12
100	Ind. Radio Dfd.	540	0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	502	8
1000	Port Canning	605	0
15	Scindia	12	7
30	Tata Construction	81	0
25	Tata Oil	21	12
	PREFERENCE		
7	p c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	287	8
7	p.c Bombay Tram.	83	0
5	p.c. Central India	527	8
7	p.c Katni 1st	133	12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147	8
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	15	0
7	p c. Tata Hydro	140	0
7½	p c Tata Power	1410	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	127	0
5-1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	16	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	660	0

Br. Govt. Persists In Zanzibar Folly?

Bombay Move To Bring Economic Pressure

AGITATION FOR BOYCOTT OF CLOVES

(Special to "Chronicle")

Signs of a developing crisis in the Clove Trade are not wanting, on account of the reported unbending attitude of the British Colonial Office regarding the problem of Indians in -Zanzibar.

Deaf Ear To Demands

Notwithstanding Mr. Menon's Report, the representations of the Government of India and the Secretary of State, the Colonial Office, it is stated, has stuck to the advices of "Men on the spot."

Move For Boycott

As a sequel, a move for the boycott of Zanzibar Cloves in India, has been set afoot and, it is stated, various Commercial Associations in the city are being moved to take the matter up and thus bring pressure on the authorities concerned for an equitable and amicable settlement of the problem.

Private advices from London regarding the British Government's attitude towards the Indian problem in Zanzibar have created considerable consternation in commercial circles in the City.

A letter received in Bombay says: "The position is that in spite of Mr. Menon's strong report and in spite of let it be said to the credit of the Government of India and even Sir Samuel Hoare, of their strong attitude, the Colonial Office would simply refuse to be convinced against the man on the spot. Its policy is to support the man on the spot, even if he be in the wrong."

BOYCOTT ZANZIBAR CLOVES.

In order that the Indian protest against the Zanzibar menace might be effective the letter says: "Strong support from Bombay which is the principal market for Zanzibar Quality Cloves, is necessary. If Bombay stops buying Zanzibar Quality Cloves, the Clove Growers' Association will at once surrender.

"It may become necessary, as that seems to be the only means, to organise boycott of Zanzibar Cloves in Bombay, before the voice of protest reaches those who at present seem to be unbending."

LONDON CHAMBER'S SYMPATHY.

Mr. Beharilal Anantani who is in London at present has been busy canvassing opinion and impressing on the British Government the extreme injustice to Indians in Zanzibar contemplated in the new legislations. He has approached the London Chamber of Commerce with success and he hopes that the Colonial Secretary, being a member of the London City, may listen to what the London Chamber of Commerce says.

It is believed that while the sympathetic attitude of the London Chamber is a great gain, effective agitation by Indian merchants will alone lead to justice being done to Zanzibar Indians.

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' MOVE.

It is understood that prominent merchants in Bombay have already been moving in the direction of canvassing support from different Commercial Associations for the demands of Zanzibar Indians and a strong move has been set afoot to organise boycott of Zanzibar Quality Cloves by Bombay merchants and resolutions to that effect, it is stated, are being forwarded to the different Associations.

Every Right To Challenge Legality

Nariman Explains Why He Refused To Pay Enhanced Fee

Prosecution Must Prove Extra Taxation On Cars Is Justified, He Says

Further examination of Mr. Edward Sheehey, Superintendent in the Motor Vehicles Department, was continued on Saturday before Messrs. P. P. Kapadia and Griffiths, Honorary Magistrates, Girgaum Police Court, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Mr. K. F. Nariman, stands charged under the Motor Vehicles Act, with having used his motor-car No. X 6293 on two occasions in December last, without its license being renewed.

Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution, made a submission to the court at the very outset, to the effect that there was only one issue involved in this case and that was whether Mr. Nariman had used his car without renewing its license or not. Mr. Nariman was charged under rule (6) under the Motor Vehicles Act, and since the accused himself had admitted that he had contravened rule (6), the whole case for the prosecution was over.

Best Course Open

Mr. Walker further contended that if Mr. Nariman thought that the imposition of the enhanced registration fee was illegal, then the best course open to him to test the legality or otherwise of the imposition, was by keeping his car in the garage and thereby compel the Commissioner of Police to take proceedings against him, but not by using his car.

Or, the other way of doing it was by paying the renewal registration fee under protest and recover the enhanced levy through the court.

"Will your Worship take my objection" added Mr. Walker, "that the issue put forward by Mr. Nariman does not arise at all in this case". The only issue for the court to decide is whether he contravened rule (6) or not"

"Had Every Right"

Mr. Nariman, replying to this said that this was the first time he heard a public prosecutor saying that the accused had no right to challenge the legality of an extra imposition of fee by the Police Commissioner on any other licensing authority. What were the courts in existence for, he added, if not to decide such points of law? It was up to the prosecution to prove that the enhancement in the registration fee was legal. The Police Commissioner might demand, said Mr. Nariman, a thousand rupees as the fee to-morrow. I have not the least doubt, he added, that the amount of nine lakhs accruing from the enhanced registration fee is for illegal use, that is, to be utilised for the provincial Government's purposes.

Similar Case

A previous High Court ruling on a somewhat similar case under the Motor Vehicles Act was then read before the court. Mr. Nariman pointed out that the two cases were distinctly different, because in the previous instance the charge was refusal to pay the original registration fee at the time of each renewal. But in his own case, the refusal was not as regards the payment of the original registration fee but of the enhanced fee.

Objection To Witness

When Mr. Sheehey was called into the witness-box Mr. Walker raised an objection to this witness's whole evidence going in, on the ground that it was irrelevant to the case in hand. The evidence of Mr. Sheehey was, however, recorded.

In his examination Mr. Sheehey said that a request to Mr. Nariman for the renewal of the registration of his car by payment of Rs. 40 had been made. This request was made, witness said, under rule (7) under the Motor Vehicles Act.

Most Important

In the light of Mr. Walker's objection, Mr. Nariman was asked if this was relevant to his case. Mr. Nariman said that it was most important and relevant to him because he was charged with committing a breach of the law (Motor Vehicles' Act) under rule (7) as amended. He pointed out that rule (6) came in only because of the breach of rule (7) and the two rules went together.

The case was adjourned till next Saturday.

DR. JAMSHED SETHNA DEAD

Prominent Congress Worker Of Karachi

KARACHI, March 1

Death has occurred of Dr. Jamshed N. R. Sethna, a prominent Congress worker, of heart failure.

The deceased had been connected with the Congress since a long time and came into lime light at the 45th National Congress held in Karachi at which he served as the Captain of the Volunteers' Corps.—United Press.

BARE MAJORITY FOR MUSLIMS

Govt. Decision On Lahore Municipal Elections

LAHORE, March 1.

The long-awaited Government decision in respect of the constitution of the Lahore Municipal Committee, is contained in a "Gazette Extraordinary" issued this afternoon. The Government announce that until the next elections are held, the strength of the Committee shall be 47 instead of 45 the increase being effected by nominating 11 persons instead of nine, as hitherto. In a Communique issued simultaneously, the Government state that the principles observed are that special consideration should be paid to the representation of special interests and minorities, but in doing so the majority community should be given a bare majority on the Committee as a whole.

In the present Committee, therefore, Muslims will get 24 seats out of a total of 47—a bare majority. A. P.

"SLOGAN FOR CONGRESSMEN"

Serve Village Masses In All Departments Of Life, Says Jairamdas

KARACHI, March 1.

Interviewed on return from his tour to the rural areas of Sind, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram said that in addition to such industries as hand grinding of wheat and leather tanning, Sind very badly needed the revival and recognition of straw industry which seemed to exist in almost all parts of the Province. The progress of this Industry depended upon re-adjustment of the product to modern needs and tastes. The villages produced straw articles largely for village use. The industry, if re-organised, could easily supply the needs of the towns which imported to-day many straw articles from outside. He thought necessary for this re-organisation a technical centre, in a suitable village, for the purpose of carrying on local research and expediments.

Mr. Jairamdas felt at the same time need of re-organising certain localised industries in the interests of the products. These were principally weaving, printing of cloth and carpet making. He intended to go to Thar District in March and frame a scheme of work in April.

"India needs badly," concluded Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, "a five year plan of the re-organisation of rural life under the guidance of quiet, efficient, and tireless Congress workers. There could be no better slogan for Congressmen for the next few years than that of serving the village masses in all the departments of their lives."—United Press.

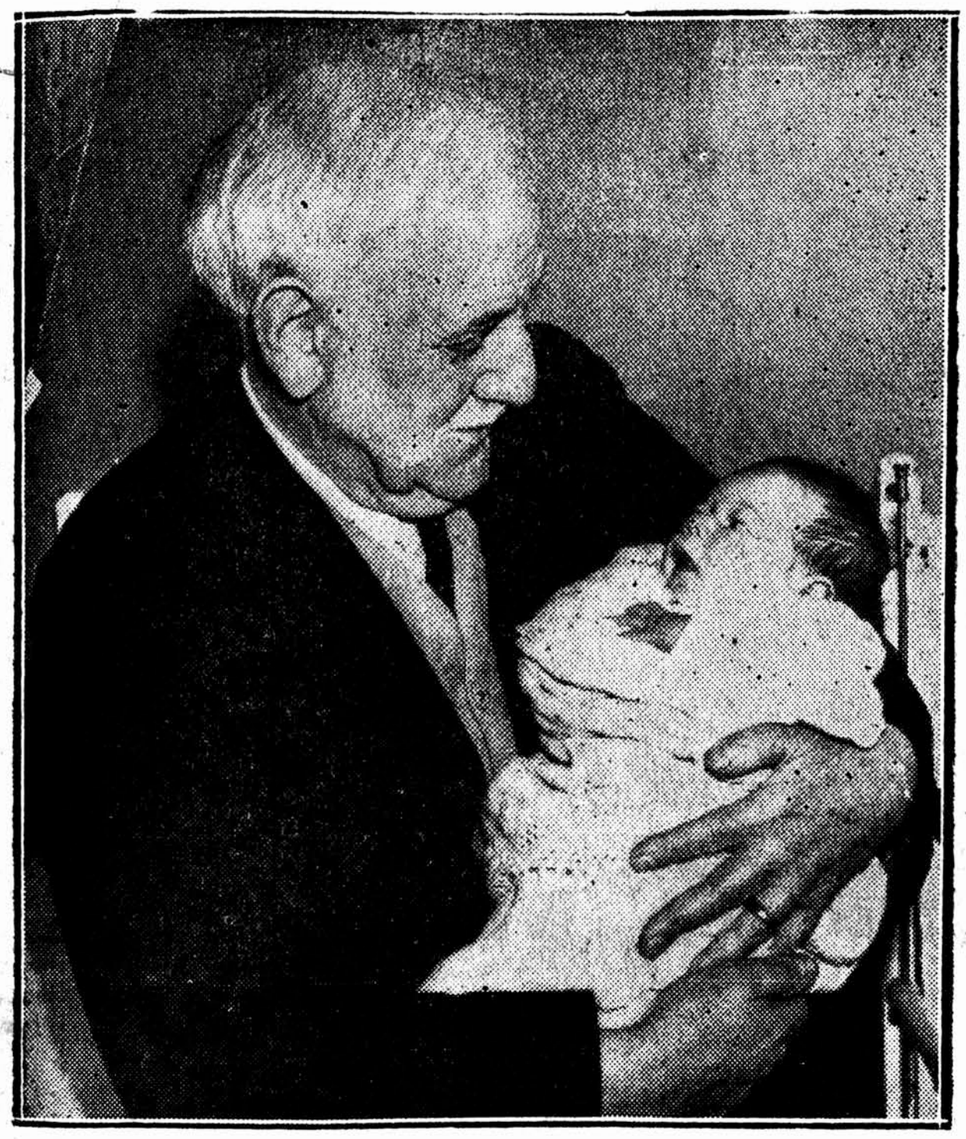
LIGHT SHOWERS EXPECTED IN PUNJAB

POONA, Mar. 2.

The western disturbance caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. Elsewhere the weather is dry.

Forecast: Scattered light showers may occur along and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills.

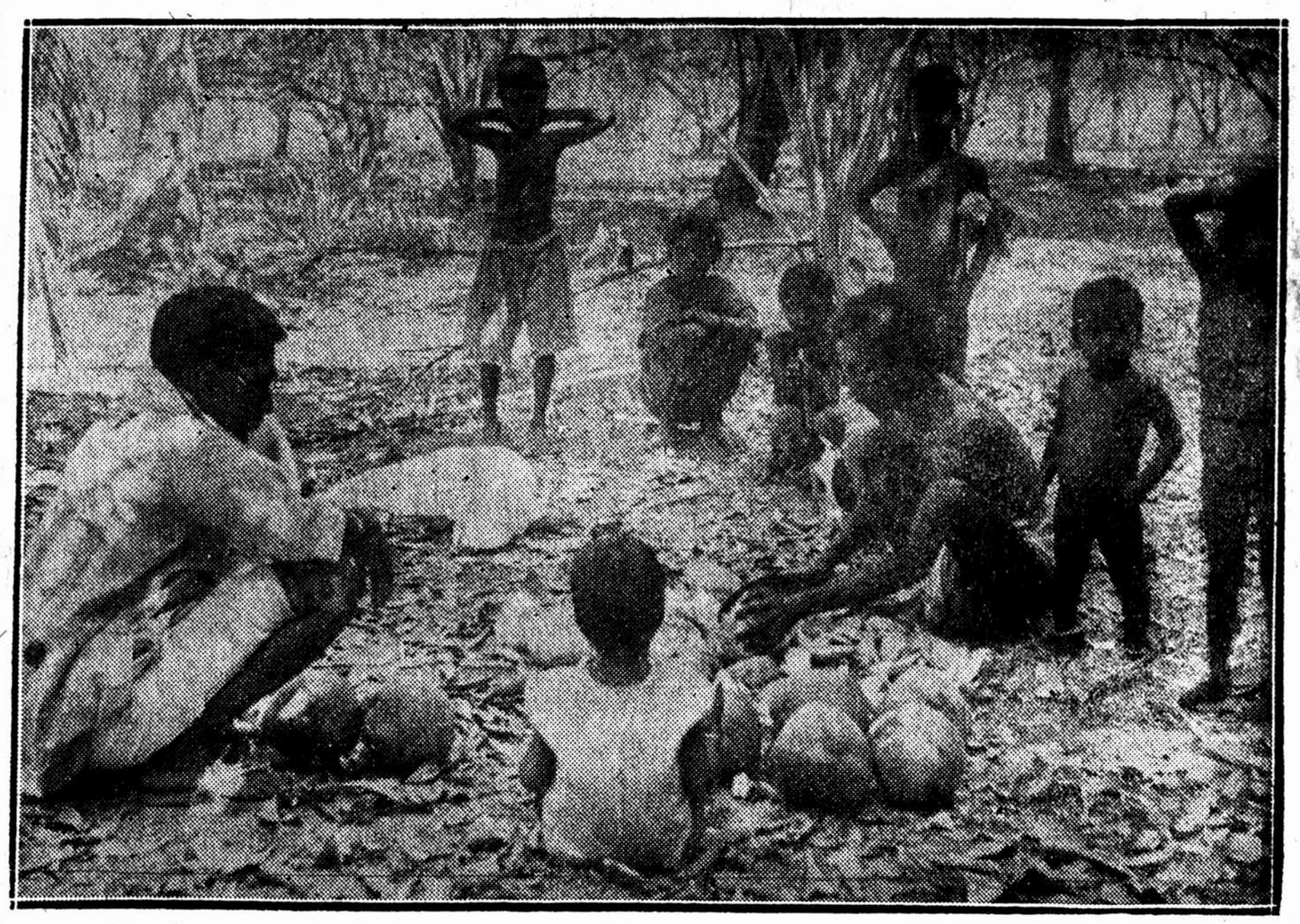
LABOUR LEADER'S NINETEENTH GRANDCHILD



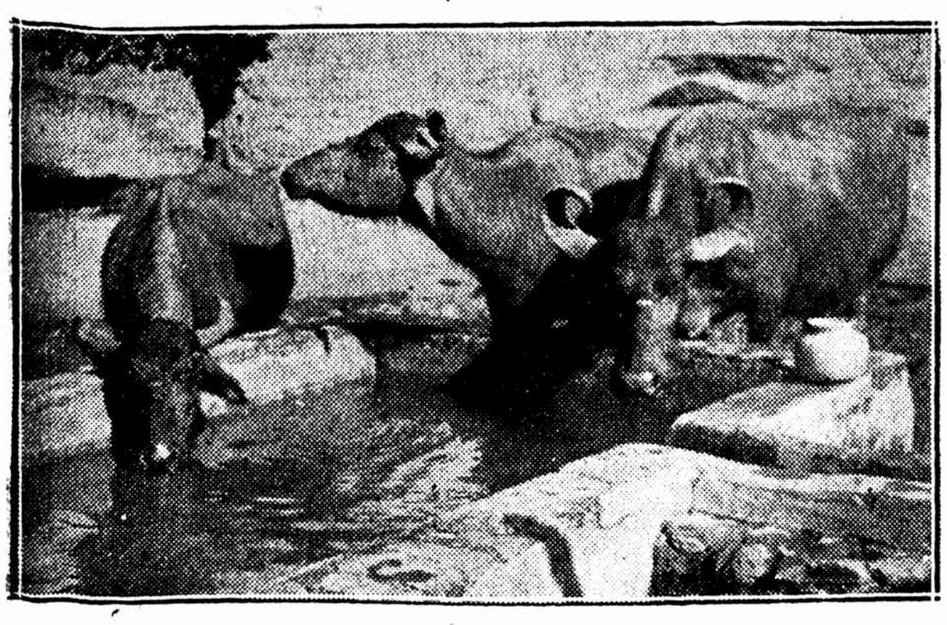
Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., British Labour Leader, with his 19th grandchild born on Christmas Eve to the wife of his youngest son.

Monument, recently unveiled at Margao (Goa), to the memory of the late Father Antonio Joao de Miranda, pioneer of the hospital movement in Portuguese India. Standing by the side of the Monument is Prof. Mario Viti, the Italian sculptor who designed and executed the monument.

Max Baer, the heavy-weight boxing champion of the world dancing with Mary Kirk Brown, to whom, it is rumoured, he is engaged.



"TENDER COCOANUTS"
(Photo by C. G. Jagannath Doss)



"PEACE"
(Photo by P. K. Shah.)

A woman social worker reading an article in the newspaper to a group of peasants in Tadjikistan (U.S.S.R.).

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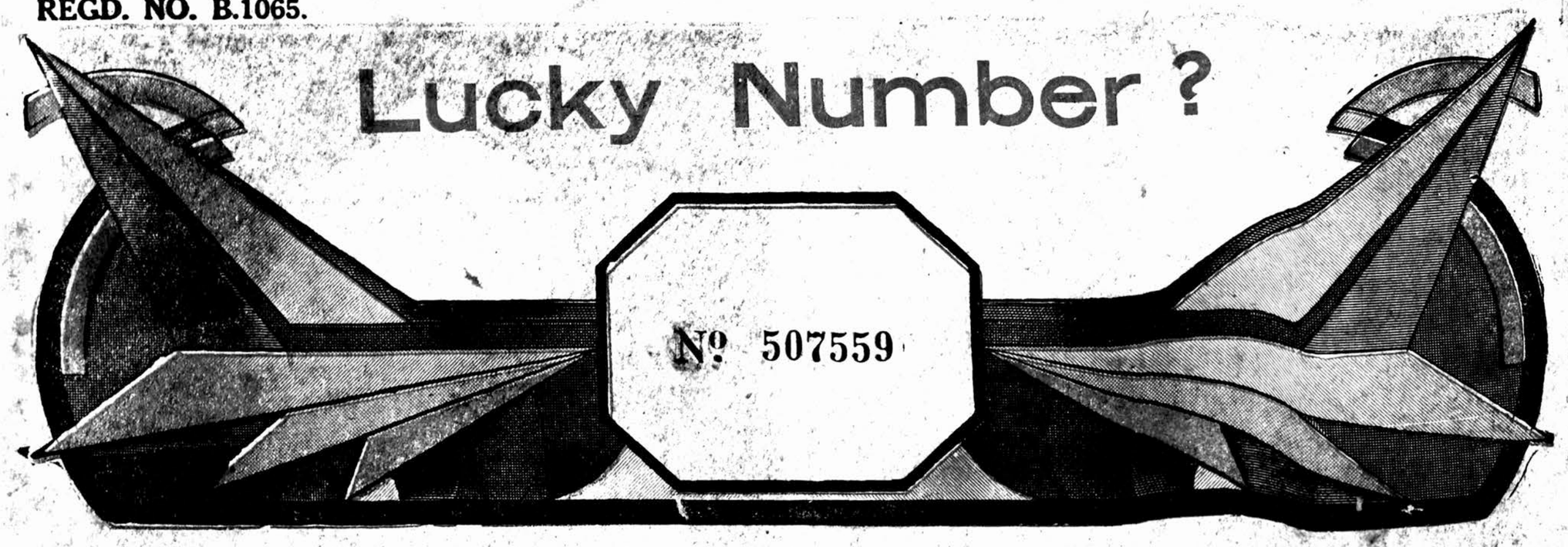

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